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The Sadhu

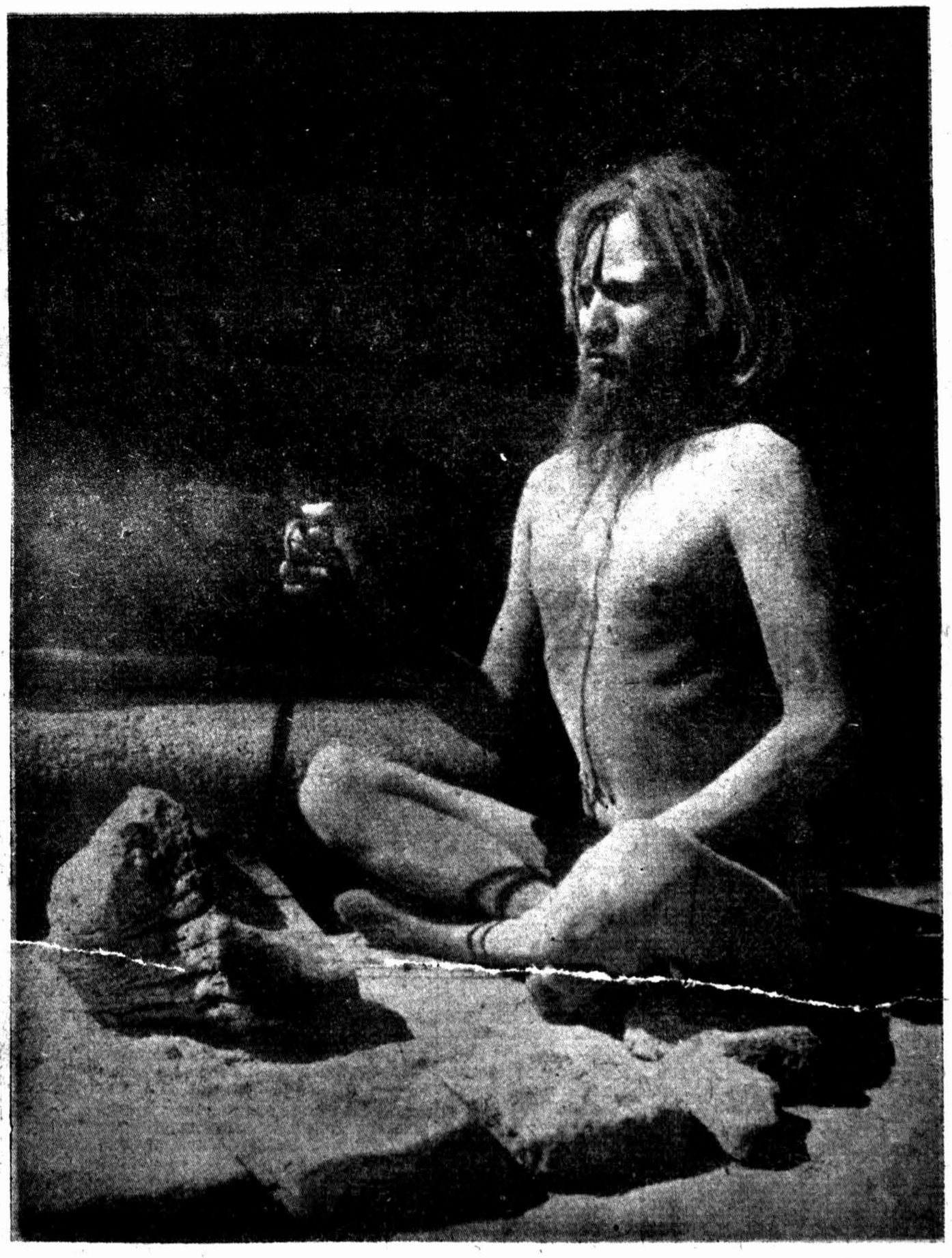

Photo: S. V. Chandvadkar.

"Sir Stafford Cripps Tells Me His Plans"

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Pakistan On The Frontiers

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Where The World's Voices Meet

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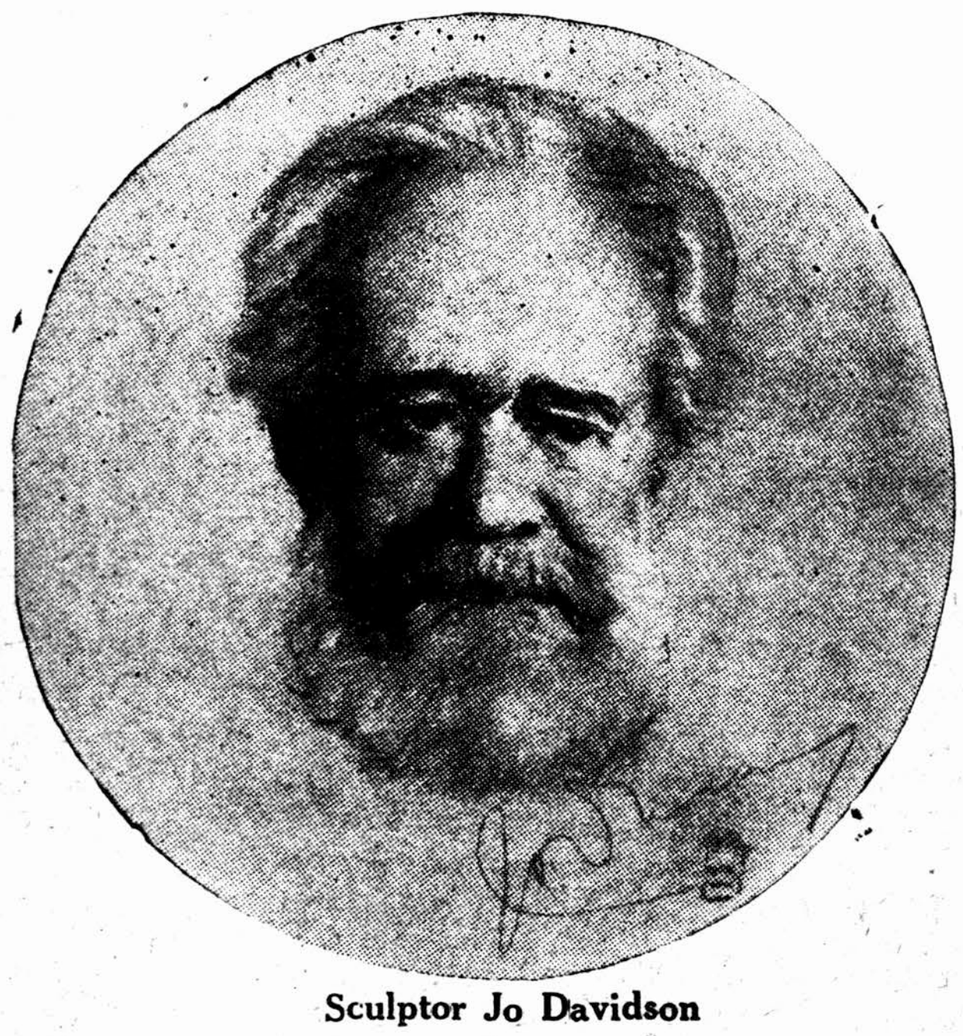


Sculptor Jo Davidson

"What A Dome," Recalls Davidson Rubbing His Stubby Hands, "What A Dome That Gandhi Had!"

open up. I saw his eyes, his nose and his mouth, but the man himself eluded me. Then suddenly something happened, he unbent and I accomplished more in a few minutes of joyful work than in the hours of drudgery I had spent in probing.

People's heads are more than a collection of features. In order to get a portrait you have to seize on that 'within that passeth show.'

FRIEND OF ROOSEVELT

"President Roosevelt was one of my most interesting sitters—not only because he had a handsome head but also because he was so alive that he rarely kept still. When I made my bust of him I tried to incorporate in it his amazing vitality, his varied interests as well as his almost prophetic vision which was so evident when he talked."

He mentioned his first meeting with Roosevelt. Colonel House had commissioned him to do a bust and when Jo went to the White House, the President laughingly said: "I do not know if you can work here. Are you a member of the Plasterers Union?" Jo countered with, "I am not a plasterer, I am a chiseler."

"That's all right," said the President. "You had better hang around," and a lasting friendship resulted.

He did Fiorello H. La Guardia shortly after the late Mayor moved into City Hall. The place was in a mess. "They were tearing down all sorts of partitions," Jo told me, "and when I asked La Guardia what was happening, he said: "Up to now they need a lot of chubby holes to carry on. Whatever I do I shall do in the open. I don't need any hideouts'."

"Did you ever meet the older Rockefeller?" Jo suddenly asked me, and before I had time to answer he told me of their first encounter. "The old gentlman", he said, "was in bed and stretched out his hand to greet me. I wanted to assure him that it would not require much effort on his part to pose, as he was old and appeared feeble. Whereupon he said to me, 'I'll tell you what we'll do. I am going to play a round of golf this afternoon and you can accompany me and work.' When I asked if he expected me to carry my clay around with me Mr. Rockefeller replied, 'I always carry mine'."

I heard, too, of how a President was made to sit on the top of a chair back. Jo had to do Wilson. The first sitting, which took place in the evening, was unsatisfactory. The President was seated too low. He paid no attention to Jo but sat reading and making short-hand notes. Jo pulled down all he had done and said he would have to work under different conditions. The President suggested that the bust be done in his office and told Jo to go there the next morning and arrange things before he arrived. Jo did. He had furniture moved, and blankets tacked over the lower half of the French doors. When Wilson saw what had been done he was surprised. At Jo's request the President climbed on a chair and sat on its back so as to be on an eye level with the sculptor.

LIKE A DOG

The "head hunter" told of other encounters. He said that Rabindranath Tagore seemed abstracted when he posed and it was not until Jo asked May Sinclair to come in and talk with him that the poet's face lighted up and became alive.

When he asked Shaw to pose, Shaw said to him, "I suppose you want to do me because Rodin did." Jo jokingly answered, "But I don't think Rodin has." When the bust was finished the dramatist expressed his satisfaction, saying, "Yes, that's like me, it shows my clownishness."

Einstein was interested in how Jo got his likenesses and asked him if he saw beneath the skin. "I don't see, I just sense things like a dog", Jo said. Whereupon the dreamy professor whispered, "So do I and it's surprising how often I am wrong."

The sitter who made the deepest impression on Jo is Helen Keler. "Why that woman," he said, "has more perception in her fingers than most people have in their eyes. She went to the opening of my exhibition. It was uncanny to see her run her hands over my work and express criticisms more lucid than those of people who could see."

He went on to speak about some of his other sitters, most of whom had also posed for me. A marble bust of Henry Wallace, destined for the Capitol, prompted him to mention the former Vice President's poetic idealism. He recalled Clemenceau's simplicity, the serious side of Will Rogers, Einstein's subtle humour and Mussolini's antics. Strangely enough all these people had seemed to impress him much as they had me. Both of us had found most of our sitters different from the popular conception of them. As Jo put it, "They fan-danced for us."

NOSTALGIC TONE

When two men in their sixties (Jo who was born sixty-four years ago), have known each other since they were youngsters, get together, they are sure to reminisce, and as we talked New York at the turn of the century came back again, a city of bicycles and Gibson girls. So too did the art of that time. Once more Sarde gent was turning out his tours de force. Brush was showing his meti-

(Continued on Page 22)

By S. J. Woolf

'Biographer In Bronze'

ON display in the galleries of the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters is a plastic history of the world during the last forty years.

There in bronze, marble, terra cotta and plaster are men and women who have shaped the destinies of almost every land, all the work of one artist who has turned out not plastic effigies but psychological biographies in tangible form.

This is the first retrospective exhibition of the work of Jo Davidson who has had more well-known sitters than any other sculptor. They range from Frank Sinatra to Mahatma Gandhi, but whether Jo Davidson is modelling the bobby soxers' idol or a philosopher who places great reliance on a safety pin, he not only imbuses his creations witeh life, but also produces something more than a "speaking likeness." He goes beyond external resemblance and discloses the soul and spirit of his subject. He succeeds in doing this because he himself is so honest, simple and sincere that his sitters reveal their true selves to him. He is often called a "biographer in bronze."

Jo and I went to art school together and our paths have often crossed since then. Yet when he lolled back in an easy chair in his studio the other day, it was hard to identify the dynamic citizen of the world who would serve as a perfect model for Santa Claus with the shy, black-haired boy who studied drawing under George de Forest Brush and George Bridgman almost half a century ago. But the passing years have neither dulled the intensity nor hardened the kindness in his dark eyes. Nor has success gone to his leonine head. In many ways he is as [illegible] as ever, as simple in his tastes and as willing to listen to cricitism. While culturally he has grown, at heart he remains the little East Side boy, determined to make good, who sold newspapers and took odd jobs in order to study art.

ONLY GUINEA STAMP

Simplicity has played a large part in making him the artist he is. He likes people and says that his interest in them turned him to portraiture. But rank, to him has never been more than the "guinea stamp"; the importance of his sitters has never awed him. When any one makes that banal remark, "You have a wonderful life, you meet so many interesting people?" he is likely to agree and recount some story of an unforgotten French taxi driver. This is not a pose. It does not matter if it is a prince or pauper sitting on the high swivel chair when he excitedly begins to dig his fingers into the moist clay, for Jo and his sitters are on a level mentally, spiritually as well as optically.

The chances are that, no matter who is posing, a stream of visitors will drop in. But this does not disturb him. There is always as feverish an activity about his studio as about the man himself. It was hectic when I made my sketch of him. There were a visitor from Venezuela who had come to talk about the current exhibition, a young woman who was going errands for him—and numerous telephone calls. Mrs. Davidson, an artist in her own right, tried to act as a buffer, but she might as well have tried to stop an atomic bomb.

She was afraid I could not work, for Jo kept moving about and talking. "For goodness sake," she said, "sit still for a few minutes so that Sam can draw you."

"Why should I?" he countered. "Sam is like me. He doesn't want a dummy for a model. If he did he'd draw plaster casts instead of people. How can any one expect to get life into his work if his model is inanimate? It's when sitters move around and talk, when they let themselves go, that you see their real selves. A perfect replica of a human head is not necessarily a portrait. If it were, Mme. Tussaud's wax works would be an art gallery. Over and over again I have slaved on a bust and got nowhere because my sitter would not

Jo's Victims —And Friends

Shaw Lewis Gide Lawrence

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS TELLS ME HIS PLANS

By Douglas Liversidge

The first exclusive interview granted by Sir Stafford Cripps, a world figure since he took over the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain, was given to the author

The conversation I had cavesdropped in a West End cafe was rather frightening. "This man Cripps is dangerous—a fanatic," growled the florid-faced gentleman. "I hear he eats nuts and raw vegetables." His rather meek companion nodded assent.

At the moment the maligned Sir Stafford, Britain's economic dictator and Chancellor of the Exchequer, sat half-a-mile away quietly eating vegetarian fare in a Leicester-Square restaurant.

But that was two hours ago. Now he is back at the Treasury—back at the broad mahogany desk tucked away in the corner of this high-ceilinged hall-like room. There is nothing here to suggest that Cripps is a dictator: true, the desert of carpet I had to cross to reach his desk reminded me of what I had read of the offices of Hitler and Mussolini. But this spaciousness is no Crippsian whim. This was the Chancellor's Room long before Cripps was born.

Neither is there anything in this spare, black and pin-striped figure to suggest the cold, and aloof personality pictured by the cartoonists. He looks much more friendly than the array of earlier holders of the Wand of Exchequer* whose portraits—some dating back four centuries—hang in heavy frames on the lofty walls.

First Question

But there is a trace of the Sphinx-like expression when I put my first question: Has nationalisation proved itself? If so, how? The smile drains from the deeply-etched face. "There is only one experience of it so far," he argues with conviction. "At least substantially, and that is coal. Civil aviation is no test because, as yet, it is all the initial question of building up an intricate service after the war; it is impossible at present to tell what the outcome will be.

"What about coal? Coal under nationalisation is merely one year old. But in that twelve months the Government can justly claim that a very material advance has been realised in organisation and production generally. Big schemes of mechanisation should also enhance conditions of work and output. In view of this, I cannot imagine how anyone can disagree that the coal industry will continue to derive benefits under state control."

We turn to the general export situation. "What grounds have you for saying that Britain should bring her exports and imports into overall balance by the end of 1948?" I ask

There is silence for a moment, broken only by the dignified tick of an exquisite Baroque clock, that has done service since 1653. It stands on a big pedestal; and it records the months. The next few months will either confirm or confound the Chancellor's optimism.

"On getting over the troubles caused by the weather last winter, we had a remarable increase in output and effort during the latter half of 1947," he says. "If this continues we should be able to produce enough exports to approximately balance our overall imports.

Same Basis As Russian Pact

"This, of course, is subject to foreign markets not being closed to us. It may be that the inability to import semi-finished steel will limit our capacity to export steel goods to some extent, and that may mean we shall not quite achieve the balance."

Sir Stafford draws deeply on a well-used pipe. From behind a cloud of smoke the resonant voice comments on trade with Europe. He echoes my question: "Do you expect to conclude with other European countries such agreements as we have recently concluded with Russia?"

"There will be no agreements on the same sort of basis as the Russian pact because their economy is different from any other economy in the whole world. There is no other country, for instance, with such a large surplus of grain.

"But we do expect to conclude agreements with other European countries, and have concluded a number already—with Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France, and Poland. Negotiations are also progressing with Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Belgium.

"We shall try to arrange all these agreements to get the maximum exchange etween the two countries concerned, though we necessarily have to concentrate our energies on the more essential types of goods."

This former Ambassador to Moscow is keen to develop trade with Russia and is confident that it can be increased beyond the present pact. "And why not?" he asks. "Actually we are to open negotiations in May for an extension of the present pact. That has been a speed. And subject to our being able to supply the sort of goods Russia wants, the Soviet Union has undoubtedly got food-stuffs and raw materials that we would like to have. There is no reason why we should not do a deal."

Opening The Markets

Mentally, I recall his recent statement—that Britain must earn as much again in dollars this year (and even then there will be a dollar deficit). Can Britain therefore fulfil all these promises and proposed commitments? And how does the "ablest brain in the administration" (to quote Winston Churchill) plan to increase experts to hard currency areas?

"By giving our exporters who send commodities to hard currency areas a preference of raw materials," replies Sir Stafford. "Also by improving our sales organisations in these areas; and by trying to enter into bilateral deals which will open the markets of those areas to the greatest range of goods possible—as happened in the case of the Swedish negotiations, for instance. Portugal is another illustration."

"But don't you think some of our exports will eventually rebound and affect Britain's overseas trade?" I ask. "For instance, isn't the export of textile machinery dangerous in that it builds up competitive textile industries in other countries, especially at a time when our own industry needs re-equipping? You have said yourself that the textile field is one of the most vital."

Sir Stafford gazed across the room to the elegant throne on which Kings of England once sat when presiding at meetings of the Court of Exchequer, then replied: "We are maintaining at home enough textile machinery to deal with the most urgent re-equipment of our textile industry. But our textile machinery industry has always been largely an exporting industry.

Raising World Standard

'We have never taken the view that it is a good thing to try and stop other people industrialising. Indeed, we believe that by more industrialisation the general standard of living in the world would rise.

"As a great international trading nation, that, in the long run, is to our benefit. To my mind, the way to get rid of the competition in the textile industry is to raise the standard of living throughout the world and not attempt to keep down the supply of textile machinery and confine it to ourselves. It is pointless trying to prevent other nations from making progress.'

It is not machinery so much as labour that is Sir Stafford's problem in leading Britain back to economic recovery. How he proposes to attract workers varies according to the respective industry.

Of agriculture, he says: 'The obvious way to create an appeal is to increase the quantity of rural housing—the key to the situation. The Ministry of Health is actually concentrating on houses for agricultural workers—and also for miners, incidentally."

Of the textile industry, he remarks: 'The conditions in the mills are to be made more congenial; this also applies to steel. Even now, working conditions are getting better. Moreover, in all these industries wages have increased and are sufficiently good to attract the amount of labour required providing we can offer the accommodation."

European Aid

Sir Stafford claims that since the new Control of Engagement there has been an appreciable influx of labour to the textile industry. There are indications that it will be maintained. "We believe," he says, "that with the aid of European volunteer workers, plus the Poles and the German prisoners of war who have elected to stay in Britain, we shall hit our target for agricultural workers this year."

The employment of women, according to the Chancellor, is the answer to Britain's labour difficulties. To induce women to return to office and factory, he aims to increase the number of day nurseries. Then there are to be greater facilities for part time shifts, as during the war. Schemes are already being worked out by experts.

Some of these experts gather for discussions around a massive mahogany table in the centre of the Chancellor's room. Here small but extremely important committees meet, with Sir Stafford presiding. Here he plots the blueprint to reshape Britain's tattered economy.

To preside at these meetings is only one of many duties. Sir Stafford is at work long before the milk has arrived at No. 11, Downing Street, his official residence. His daily time-table begins at four a.m. This is the only time when he can, without interruption, 'read official papers and similar documents on which he must give decision.

Use Their First Names

For exercise he usually goes for an hour's brisk walk along the Embankment or in St. James's Park. Then comes a vegetarian breakfast at 8-30 (no cooked food). Shortly after nine o'clock he is at his desk in the Treasury, to begin the daily routine of interviews if he has no business in the House of Commons.

To sit in the ante-room of the Chancellor's Office and watch the stream of callers is to realise the range and variety of the Chancellor's duties. These people come from all over the world. They represent all sorts of interests, with a fair sprinkling of financiers and business men.

Next the Chancellor may have to dash for a Cabinet meeting at "No. 10." Perhaps there is time to cram in a short committee meeting before lunch.

It is two o'clock, and he resumes his meetings and interviews until seven o'clock. Maybe he calls in an adviser to clear up a subtle point. The official is addressed by his Christian name—as are all members of Sir Stafford's staff.

Often at night he can be seen in the House or at some official function. When possible he retires to bed between ten and eleven.

May be his first caller next morning is a prominent foreign industrialist with a complaint that Britain fails to keep promised delivery dates. I asked Sir Stafford if the Government was taking steps to remedy such complaints, in view of their adverse effect on trade agreements.

Oilfields: No Secrecy

He replied: "This snag arose over our over-loading ourselves in our anxiety to help others as well as we could. The result was that our order books got too long, with inevitable delays. We were trying to do too much in the export fields.

"With the new allocation scheme for steel, we hope that this state of affairs will be remedied, though we do not believe our delivery dates are worse than those of anybody else. And don't forget that the hold-up on fuel and power last spring obviously led to more serious delays, the full effect of which has not yet been worked out."

I broached the question of fuel. What success, for instance, had been achieved in establishing oil-fields in Britain? And why were these projects shrouded in secrecy?

Sir Stafford announces very little success—"and as far as we have

(Continued On Page 22)

*The wand is a long white stick which used to symbolise the holding of the Chancellor's office. The Chancellor still has his traditional robes and continues to be the keeper of the Exchequer Seal.

WHAT IS A FILM PRODUCER?

One Of 'Em Explains All

By Harold Heffernan

TO the average fan, the star, featured player, director or even the set designer of a motion picture is a familiar person whose duties are pretty well defined. But—what about the highest-sounding personality of all? What about the producer? What the heck is a producer, anyway.

Despite that impressive title, the producer of a film is a vague person to the world at large and, believe it or not, many of the hired help in filmtown have only a hazy notion of what he does to earn his fancy salary.

Judging by the tenor of our query mail, a lot of people are interested in knowing what a producer does; so, for a complete explanation, we sought out a fellow who should know. "Fellow" is correct in every sense, too, for this producer is named Robert Fellows. He was chosen as interlocutor for this discussion, not alone because he's one of the busiest and most successful, but because of his youth and progressiveness. On top of it all, Fellows has that rare enthusiasm that comes only when a man is in love with his work.

A Self-Made Movie-Maker

A native of Los Angeles and graduate of the University of California (Los Angeles) the 44-year old Fellows is a self-made movie-maker. He worked around film studios as handyman, became a unit manager and gradually advanced into the front offices, where his keen sense of showmanship attracted attention. After successful stops at Warners and RKO, Fellows became a Paramount producer three years ago. Here his record has been meteoric. At present, he's cleaning up three big ones simultaneously. They are "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court,' starring Bing Crosby; "The Long Gray Line," with Alan Ladd; and "The Sealed Verdict," featuring Ray Milland.

A handsome, affable chap who still looks as though he should be playing halfback on his college team, Fellows readily agreed that everyone he knows has little or no actual realization of what a producer does for a living. He started out by telling of a letter received recently from a slightly confused woman in the midwest. The letter said:

"I enjoyed your performance very much, Mr. Fellows. Please send me a photo of yourself and an autograph."

* * *

Fellows settled back in his chair, put his feet up on the desk and prepared to give out the definition of a producer.

"That all depends,' he began, with a grin. "If his picture is a box-office hit, the producer is a genius. If it's a flop, he's a dope, Seriously, though, it's a good question and should be answered The reason there has been so much kidding about the Hollywood producer is that so little is known about his job and the part he plays in the finished product which the fans see up there on the screen.

"To use a football simile, the producer is the head coach of the team. He forms a team from the best talent obtainable, plans the plays to be made before the camera, and oversees their execution. A very important part of his job is seeing to it that the team, or troupe, pulls together harmoniously.

A Diplomat

"Sometimes a star and a director don't see eye to eye on the way a part should be played. Or a writer objects to having his dialogue changed. The producer then has to pour oil on the troubled waters. He has to be diplomat, particularly in a business noted for having a surplus of temperament.

"A producer's contributions to a picture are so manifold that it's difficult to condense them into a single category. He spreads his abilities out over the entire undertaking, procuring and dickering for talent, sets, costumes and everything that enters into a movie."

Intermittently Fellows had to interrupt himself to answer the phone, which rang with persistent regularity. There was a call from an agent who had a client he thought just right for a part. One from the fashion designer who was sending over a sketch of a gown an actress was to wear in a future picture. Another from the location department asking his okay on a site in Pasadena for filming "Connecticut" exteriors. He made a call to set up a story conference with his writers at three o'clock in the afternoon.

* * *

"Let's start at the beginning and imagine you were producing a picture," Fellows resumed. "First thing to do is find a story that would make a good movie. Hollywood has come to realize that the story is the real thing. A pretty good rule to follow is that a picture is only as strong as its story.

Begin With The Beginning

"So you read galley proofs of new books, original manuscripts and look over plays in your search for the right vehicle. Often you're looking for something to fit a certain star. Let's say you've found a story; then you must get the writer to do the screen play. Writers must be cast, like actors. If you are doing a musical comedy, for instance, you wouldn't select a whodunit author like Raymond Chandler to do the script. You would work closely with the writer during the several weeks or months he was preparing the script, discussing story lines, characterizations and the like with him.

"Assuming the stars and director have been chosen, you now point toward the first day of shooting. This means preparing the budget, mapping a schedule, which is aimed at keeping actors working every day they are on the payroll, and getting every ounce of wear possible out of each set. Then you go into huddles with all the departments involved in the making of your movie to plan their work in detail.

"After the camera starts, it is your responsibility to see that the blueprint so carefully prepared is workable and that the actors' performances, tempo of action and mood of the scenes all get into the film. To do this you will have to visit the set from one to half a dozen times a day and study the daily rushes after shooting is over at six o'clock each night. You are only as good a producer as what you see on the screen.

Thousand And One Questions

"Of course, there will be new and unforeseen problems arising constantly to which you must give your attention. Maybe the dialogue will have to be changed for censorship reasons. Perhaps the leading lady's lower lip photographs too full the way it is made up. Or a bit player in a key scene has to be replaced. A producer has a thousand and one questions to settle.

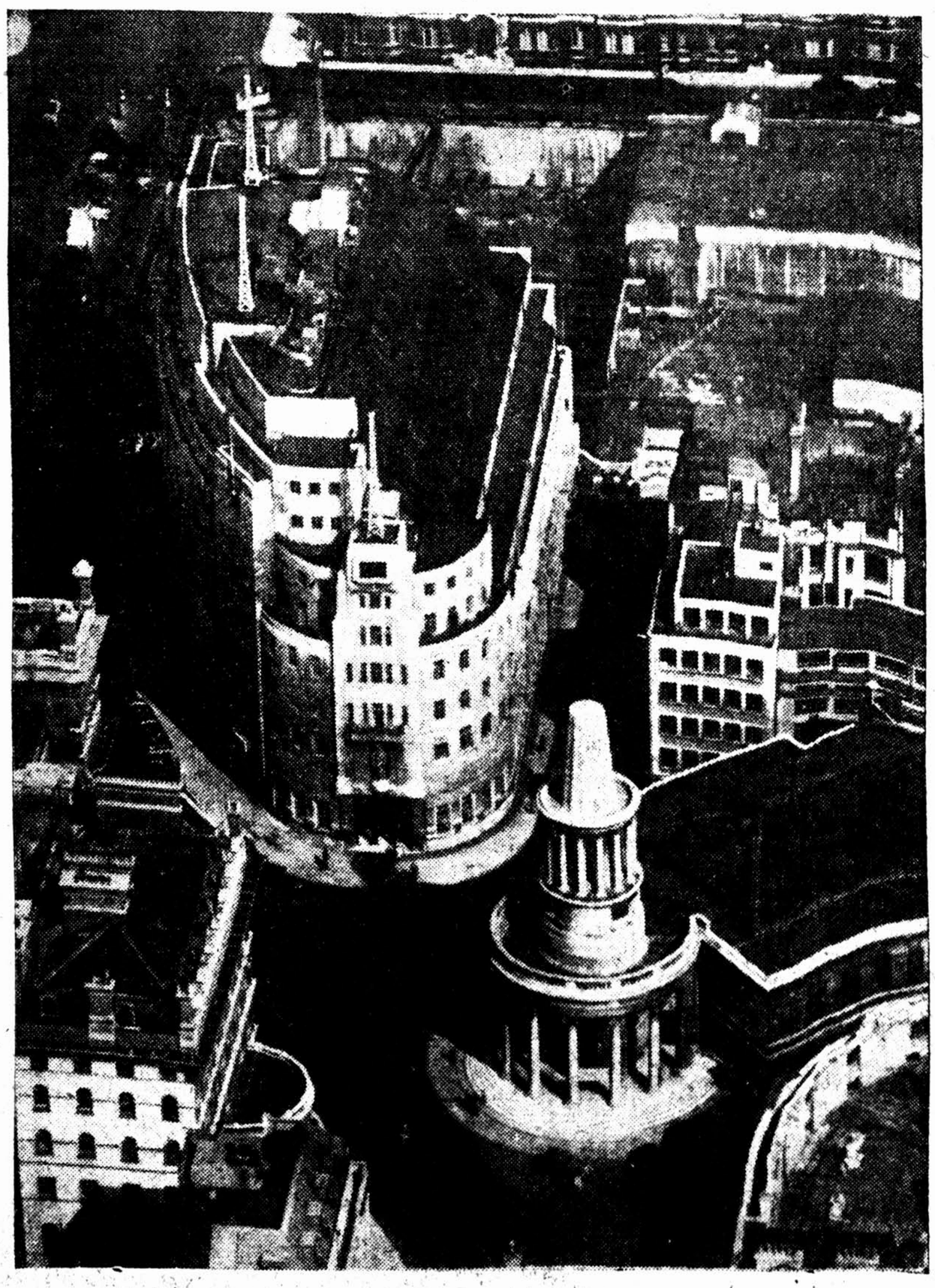
"At the same time, you must not lose sight of the forest for the trees. You must be turning out a show which will attract the cash customers while you are involved in allthe tedious mechanics. You must have a feeling for showmanship, a sense for what will please or excite the public. And an alert producer plans his moves with at least one eye out for exploitation values.

"After the last scene is shot, your troubles really begin. You will be on the job while thousands of feet of film, which have been exposed, are cut and edited into a feature-length picture of from 9,000 to 12,000 feet. You will keep your hand in while it is being scored with an orchestrated musical background."

Here Fellows slowly lifted his feet from the desk, heaved a heavy sigh and concluded:

"Then—you'll go out to Long Beach for the sneak preview with butterflies in your stomach—and try to fight off those ulcers."

Aerial View Of Broadcasting House



An aerial view of Broadcasting House the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation with its statues of Prospero and Ariel over the front entrance. The truncated spire to the right of it belongs to the church of All Souls, Langham Place, which was damaged in the blitz. To the right of the BBC is Egton House and part of the former Langham Hotel can be seen on the opposite corner. Both Egton House and part of the Langham are now occupied by the BBC. The shell of the building on the right of All Souls' is the Queen's Hall the concert hall wherein Sir Henry Wood inaugurated the world famous Promenade Concerts and which was burnt out in the air raid of May 10, 1941.

A Disciple's Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi

By Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar

The author of this article who is Professor o Sociology in the New Mexico Highlands University, U. S. A. was one of the early followers of Gandhiji and was one of the select band chosen to accompany him on the famous Dandi March.

BAPUJI, in his frail physical body, is no more with us; but his spirit is marching triumphantly throughout the world. Las Vegas, New Mexico, U. S. A., is far away from New Delhi, India. But what happened in Las Vegas, New Mexico, is typical of what has happened throughout America.

Friday morning, January 30, 1948, the radio carried the sad news of the assassination of Bapuji. A breakfast radio programme interrupted its regularly scheduled script, announced Mahatma Gandhi's passing away, paid tribute to him and sanaga "Holy, Holy, Holy!"

The news shook me up as nothing else had done before. Under the terriffic strain of my grief, I went to my class in Social Problems fully resolved to tell them something about Bapuji and the world significance of his work. The only thing I could do was to tell my students, "This class will not be held today; Gandhi is dead!" and I burst forth into tears. Many students staved over to give their sympathies to me and some members of the faculty as well came out to console me in my grief.

Being sad at heart, I decided to leave my office and return home. In the privacy of my home my emotions expressed themselves freely and copious tears flowed down my cheeks.

At 11 a.m. The "Denver Post" telephoned me long-distance for a story about Bapuji. I dictated my thoughts for almost 45 minutes over the long-distance telephone. During those 45 minutes I felt slightly better because I was doing something for Bapuji.

The rest of Friday, afternoon and evening, I kept on listening to the radio for additional information concerning the tragedy in India. The radio commentators and newscasters all paid their heart-felt tribute to the departed Mahatma and often compared him with Jesus.

Saturday morning the President and the Secretary of the Ministerial Alliance of Las Vega, N. M., telephoned me and asked me if I would not help them in arranging a Memorial Service for Mahatma Gandhi. They would sponsor such a meeting if I would help them arrange the order of service and pay tribute to the departed leader. After several telephone conversations and a personal conference, the programme for the Gandhi Memorial Service was worked ou

Memorial Service

The Memorial Service was held at the local Methodist Church at 3 p.m. on Sunday, February 1, 1948. About 150 persons participated in the Memorial Service.

Hardly able to control my emotions I began my eulogy of Bapuji with a choking voice. After a while, as I got into the swing of the eulogy, my voice came under control. Here is the text of my address at the Memorial Service;

"It is difficult to realize that Gandhi, Bapuji as we fondly called him, is no more with us in his frail physical body. A void has been created in my life and in the life of many who had personally known him and worked with him. This sentiment of grievous loss has been best expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the Mahatma's closest co-workers and a great man in his own right. Upon learning of the passing away of the Mahatma, Mr. Nehru said: "The light has gone out of our lives. There is darkness everywhere. Gandhi's light, however, will still be seen for a thousand years."

That is the measure of the loss sustained by mankind in the loss of this great man. The magic of the Mahatma's personality may be best illustrated by a few personal reminiscences. In 1931 I spent a month with Gandhi when he was attending the Second Round Table Conference in London. Accompanying him on his early morning walks, I availed myself of the opportunity to ask him questions regarding his philosophy and outlook upon life. I especially took up for discussion those problems on which I might have had intellectual differences with the Mahatma. He would patiently recapitulate my difficulty and then state his position. Never once did he depart from the intellectual level in answering questions of an intellectual nature. His discussions would satisfy me while he was answering my questions in the face-to-face relationship.

But when I went back to my hotel to write up our discussion, I would find Gandhi had not fully answered my questions. So, the next day I would raise the same problems with an apology and ask him to go over the ground with me. He did it readily but it was once against the sad experience of dissatisfaction for me when I tried to write up the Mahatma's method of reasoning. Having had the same experience repeated the third day, I said to myself that either I should take the man as he is or forget trying to understand him. I am sure Gandhi could convince anybody. An old British official once warned a newcomer to India not to go near Gandhi because of the danger of being converted by Gandhi to his point of view.

Before remiscing any further, may I at this time recall some of the statements made about Gandhi by people who knew him and who made a study of his work. These appreciations may serve as a tribute by their authors to the departed Mahatma.

Remarkable Tributes

The first tribute on my list is an excerpt from a letter by Tolstoy to Gandhi in South Africa in the first decade of the Twentieth Century: "Your activity in the Transvaal, as it seems to us, at the end of the world, is the most essential work now most important of all the work now being done in the world, and in which not only the nations of the Christian, but of all the world will unavoidably take part."

The second tribute is from the Lord Bishop of Madras, a noble Englishman who in December 1913, learning of Gandhi's imprisonment in Africa, said: "I frankly confess, though it deeply grieves me to say it, that I see in Mr. Gandhi the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the Crucified Savior than the men who have thrown him into prison and yet call themselves by the name of Christ."

One of the most remarkable tributes is that given by Mrs. Annie Basant in October 1917. I believe that this tribute does credit both to the author and to subject of the tribute. Here are Mrs. Besant's exact words:

"Among us, as I write, is dwelling for brief space one whose presence is a benediction, and whose feet sanctify every house into which he enters—Gandhi, our Martyr and Saint. He, too, by strange ways was led into circumstances, in which alone could flower all that he brought with him of patient, unwearying courage that naught might daunt, unselfishness that found its joy in sacrifice, endurance so sweetly gentle that its power was not readily understood. As I stood for a moment facing him, hand clasped in hand, I saw him that deathless Spirit which redeems by suffering, and in death wins life for others, one of those marked out for the high service of becoming Saviors and Helpers of humanity.

> I who tread the path of the warrior, not that of the Saint, who battle against Enthroned Injustice by assault, not by meekness, I recognize in this man, so frail and yet so mighty, one of those whose names live in history among those of whom it is said: 'He saved others; himself he could not save!'

While I could extend this list indefinitely, may I conclude this series of tributes to Gandhi by the leaders of our generation with a statement from a sermon by Dr. Joyn Haynes Holmes of the Community Church of New York City. In his sermon "Who Is The Greatest Man in the World Today" in 1921 Dr. Holmes compared Gandhi with Jesus and called him the greatest man in the world today. Here is the extract from Dr. Holmes' famous sermon:

"I believe absolutely, says Gandhi, 'that India has a mission for the world.' His idealism, therefore, transcends the boundaries of race and country and seeks to make itself one with the highest hopes of humanity. 'My religion', he cries, 'has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself.'

"In his political endeavours, he is a stern realist working steadfastly toward a far goal of liberation which must be won. At the same time he is an idealist like Romain Rolland, living ever in the pure radiance of the spirit....Whenever I think of Gandhi I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives and will some day nobly die for his kingdom upon earth."

First Contact

No one born or living in the twentieth century, in India or elsewhere, is entirely unaffectd by the presence and ministry of Mahatma Gandhi. My whole life has been lived in the Gandhi atmosphere.

My first contact with Gandhi was toward the end of 1914 when I was a High School sophomore (second year student) in Surat. Students of Gandhi's caste were getting up a reception in his honor and they approached me with the request that I deliver the welcome address, since I was the monitor of my class. What did we know about this great man who was to be honoured? We had a vague notion that he had twisted the British Lion's tail in South Africa and got away with it; that he had served the cause of his oppressed compatriots in South Africa. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi—the Lion of Africa!

That is about all we knew concerning one who was destined to be the prophetic voice of a new world. Incidentally, when I learned that Gandhi refused to call himself Mohanlal (Favourite of God) but chose instead to call himself Mohandas (Servant of God), I too changed my given name Harilal (Favorite of God) into Haridas (Servant of God).

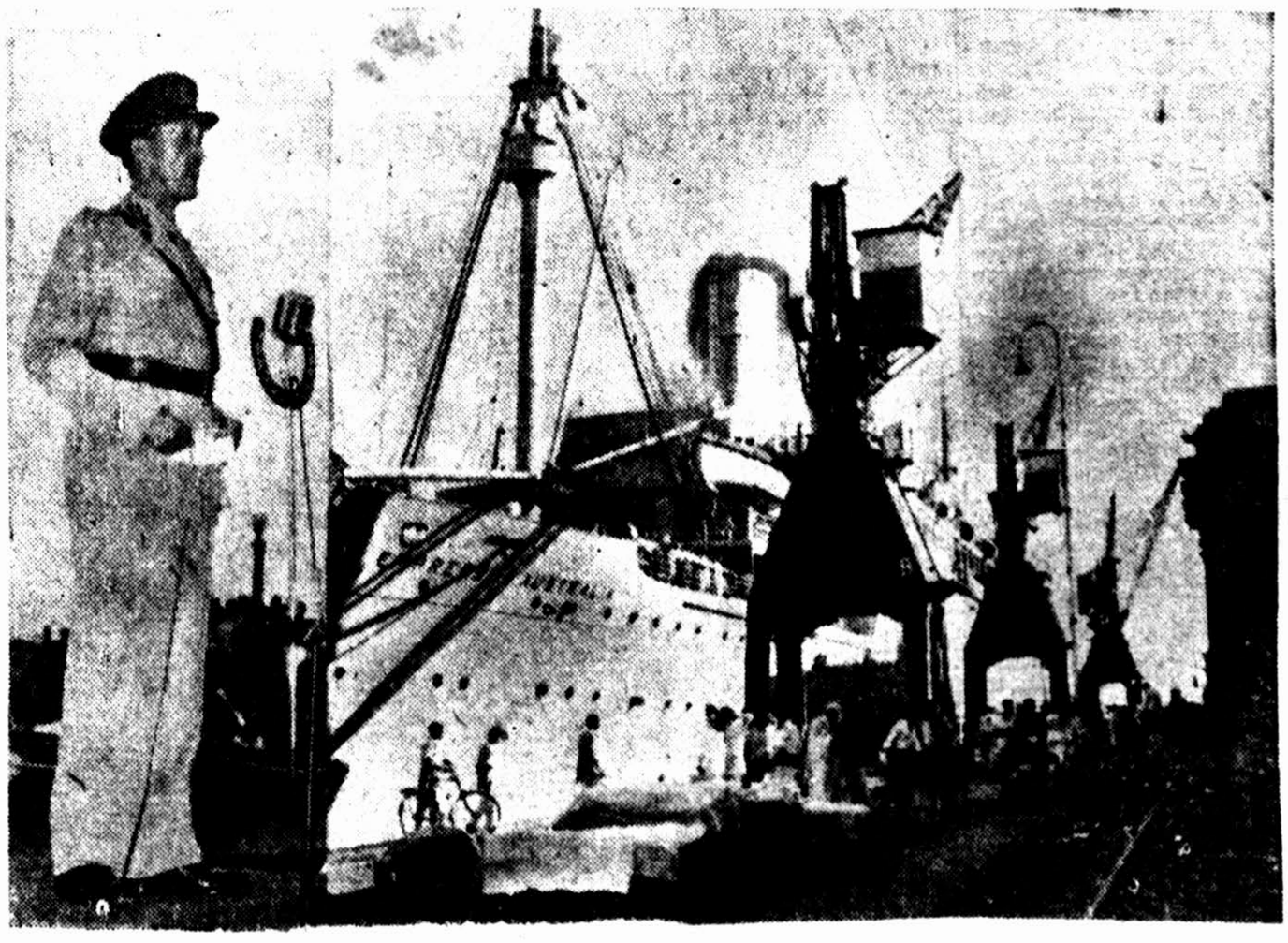
As benefitted an ambitious young man, keen and alert, and desirous of making India over into the pattern of England, I delivered my welcome address in English. I may modestly say that it was a good address and well delivered; there were applauses at the right places. But when the great man began to respond to the welcome ceremonies, I noticed he spoke in Gujarati, his mother-tongue as well as mine, not in English. I thought my efforts had been wasted on him. There was a special remark in Gandhi's address that seemed to hit the nail on the head—not that I then liked it but it stuck with me. Much later, about five years later, I saw the value of Gandhi's remark then made. The gist of that statement, translated into English, is: "It grieves me very much to see the younger generation of India discard their mother-tongue and make use of a foreign language. How can we get Home Rule if we have to demand it in a foreign tongue?"

Twofold Contribution

Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to

(Continued on Page 22)

Finale Of Gandhiji's "Quit India"



The good ship EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA carried away the last contingent of British troops from India on the 28th of February 1948. Thus ended the 200-year old connection of Britain with Inida as conqueror and ruler, five and a half years after Gandhiji hurled the epochal "Quit India" ultimatum—and four weeks after his tragic death! Inset: General Whistler making the farewell speech.

Will King Leopold Stage A Comeback?

By Devere Allen

"When France collapsed and took the way of Vichy, Belgium was within an ace of following. That she did not do so, she owes to her king." King Leopold who went into voluntary exile used his prestige as a rallying point for the nation. Today, a new spirit is arising among Belgians--it is apparent they want their gallant King back to rule over them.

TEN MEN were about to die before a Nazi firing squad. They were members of the Belgian Resistance. It was January 21, 1942. A few hours before their execution, they wrote a joint statement which has been preserved. It reads: "We have always considered the King our Chief. We die deeming him such, and respectfully salute him. We ask that he continue to hold the destinies of Belgium in his hand."

This declaration is important because it is one of many similar evidience that Leopold, while prisoner of war, exercised moral leadership over sections of the Resistence forces. Some of the King's words were clandestinely printed, and in the night posted on gates and mailboxes. But this statement is important in another way. A further sentence says: "We have no judgment to pass upon his marriage."

Leopold's second marriage had in some quarters, evoked disquiet. The young woman of his choice, Maria-Lelia Baels, later titled the Princess de Rethy, was beautiful and talented, the daughter of a former Minister. Then why the criticisms? Partly because she was a commoner. In Britain, royal weddings to commoners are frequent, sometimes encouraged; in Belgium, you can even find Leftists who complain because the King did not choose a royal mate! Under Belgium law, the second marriage could not be recognized as morganatic, and even though the King expressly renounced all legal rights for the son born to the Princess de Rethy, technically this child was in line of succession. But in view of the two sons by the King's first marriage, the point seems academic.

"A Man Of Peace"

Certain critics could not tolerate the thought of any one taking the place of their late adored Queen Astrid, who was justly popular. Others said that the Princess de Rethy had a brother in Spain who refused the draft call of all Belgians residing abroad into the exiled armed forces. In Belgium, civil marriages must precede church weddings; the King reversed this procedure. Legally he was exempt from the normal requirements; but there were those who felt that none the less he should observe them. Most of all, critics whose own homes had been broken, resented it when the King did not voluntarily submit himself to the same austerity.

A warmer sympathy might have reminded the critics of all their monarch had gone through. Leopold had lost his father in a mountain-climbing accident. He had lost the mother of his children through a tragic motor accident in Switzerland. A man of peace, he had tried to avert the war, but his creditable efforts had come to naught. As the constitutional commander of the national army, he had fought gallantly against terrific odds, and had seen his ranks decimated—though not until, by his stand on the Lys, he had made possible the British withdrawal at Dunkirk. Though he faithfully notified his Allies of his necessary surrender (on the afternoon before), he had been cruelly maligned for not doing so. Isolated, ill, brooding, what more natural than that he should seek what affectionate comfort he could, and a better balanced home life for his children?

For months during his imprisonment at Laeken before his forced deportation by the Nazis, Leopold suffered from an understandable neurasthenia. But would have nothing to do with matters of state, for for him, in any case these must have lacked all reality. But unfortunately, some of the functionaries on whom he depended were men of slight intelligence, if not occasionally worse. For example: Raymond de Becker, a collaborationist who edited Le Soir under Nazi tutelage, wrote a clever article with pro-Nazi implications, and sent it to the King. Leopold never even saw it; one of his staff wrote back a perfunctory but extremely damaging acknowledgment.

He Refused To Leave His Country

The Crux of the arguments against the King, however, has been and still is—his defiance of his Ministers' request that he flee with them and, somewhere, use his prestige as a rallying point for the Belgian nation. At the time, they were passionately sincere in this judgment of what was best. But equally sincere and stubborn was the King. By remaining, he certainly helped to prevent the formation of a Quisling government. In any case, he had pledged his army that whatever happened, "I will share your fate." The world saw the spectacle of men fleeing to comparative safety, then, from no matter what good motives, accusing of cowardice the man who elected to stay and face the music! Today, the King's critics are compelled to admit that his remaining had many good consequences; but they charge him with "bad judgment," and an overbearing lack of co-operation. It is also a question of whose judgment should have taken precedence.

At Limoges, in a crumbling France, certain things took place of which the world is still largely unaware. Unsure, cut off from news, desperate, the Ministers committed errors of which the King was never guilty. They do not deserve censure for them; but they are in no position to cast moral stones—as some of them, especially the wartime Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot, still would do. Deputy Leyniers addressed a rump session of the fleeing Belgian Miniters and Parliament. He had just come from an interview with Pierlot, who did not contradict the statements made by Leyniers. Leyniers declared (Stenographic Minutes, July 8, 1940): "We are a vanquised people, and we must adapt ourselves to that situation."

Moreover, at that time there was no thought of going to London to set up an exiled government and continue the fight. It was Spaak who announced (Minutes, June 19 to July 14): "Since it is apparent that the war is finished for France, our government is attempting to get in touch with the German government and with Brussels." The man who suggested going to London was the Minister of Colonies, Albert de Vleeschauer, who later said: "When France collapsed and took the way of Vichy, Belgium was within an ace of following. That she did not do so, she owes to her King."

Loyal Citizens

Why hark back to these events? The present writer does not do it to cast discredit on men like Spaak, whom he unreservedly admires. It is only that the time has long since passed to right a great wrong. Former and present statesmen at London and Washington (among them Sumner Welles) have gone on rehashing the old misstatements. All over the world, papers continue to print stories as far from the truth as their printing presses are from the Belgian capital. A new spirit is arising among Belgians, who, if they cannot agree, and if they cannot act now on historic truth alone, want to see justice done as closely as complex circumstances will permit.

Beligans are gifted at compromise for the national good; they are also fiercely loyal to what they believe to be right. Because of both qualities, their nation is still on the European map. Both qualities also come out strikingly in the royal question.

Between king and ministers the powers of decision are all too neatly balanced by the constitution. Thus the controversy is hard to settle constitutionally, as to whether the King had a right to remain and be taken prisoner after the Belgian surrender, or whether he was bound to do what his Ministers desired, and flee. I have talked about the legal aspects with two well known lawyers. One, a partisan of the King, slapped the desk with honest emotion as he said: "We who favour the King's return stand firmly on the constitution!" The other, who is an outstanding, expert Socialist and who favours abdication, was also emphatic. "You can't get away from the fact," he insisted, "that the constitution is on our side!"

"Duel With Hitler

Two widespread misconceptions still appear to need correction. One is the tale, even yet going around the world, that Leopold, while a German captive went improperly to Berchtesgaden to "play ball with Hiter." On this yarn, based then on nothing better than a memo by Hitler's mendacious secretary, Dr. Paul Schmidt, such otherwise highminded men as the former Socialist Premier, Achilles Van Acker, made bitter charges in Parliament. The facts are now clear, and abundantly documented. First of all, it was Hitler who sought the interview; it took place on November 19, 1940. Before Leopold went, he described it to one of his aides as a forthcoming "duel." In the talk, Hitler tried again and again to commit Leopold to the making of proposals which might serve as a basis for collaboration; Leopold steadfastly refused. The King sought to discover what the Fuehrer's intent was about the independence of Belgium. He urged better feeding of his people. He protested the high war costs foisted on the Belgian nation. He criticized German favouritism for Belgian collaborationists.

Another obscure story is that which surrounds the alleged vacillation of Leopold in Austria, right after his liberation, about returning to Belgium. The truth seems to be that Belgian Communists, then strong, were determined to prevent the King's comeback. The Socialists, not daring to let the Communists acquire too much prestige, decided that the King must not return "automatically." Their emissaries to the monarch carried news of the disturbances, actual and threatened. Van Acker is said to have consulted Allied military leaders, British and American; these men said they did not wish to interfere in a domestic question, yet there was still a lot of mopping up to do in spite of the German capitulation; the war with Japan was still on, and they wanted no serious outbreaks at Brussels. All this forced Van Acker's hand. Yet I have it on apparently unquestionable authority that when the King showed his proposed returning speech to Van Acker at St. Wolfgang on June 15, 1945, the Premier exclaimed, "I shall be proud to be your Prime Minister." Does this imply that Van Acker double-crossed the King? There are those who think so: but I prefer to believe one of the King's staunchest and closest supporters who told me, "Even Van Acker, who made mistakes, and let himself be bluffed by the Communists, is in no sense a dishonest man."

But what now? How can the royal question be solved at all, in view of the vastly conflicting views to which it has been subjected? Prime Minister Spaak is supposed to have sent a request to the King that his eldest son, Prince Baudouin, be allowed to come and live in Brussels. Whether this is true or not, Spaak visited Switzerland in late November, and is believed to have talked with the King; and the most likely settlement short of Leopold's own return to the throne, would be to continue the Regency until Baudouin becomes of legal age—18—in September of this year, then persuade Leopold to abdicate in favour of his heir. Even several months ago, there were many in Belgium, including some of those most favourable to Leopold, who saw this as the only eventual solution. Should that be the decision, it would involve real sacrifice on the part of Leopold. And in no case could he concieve of it unless, first, there were a complete exoneration of him not merely by the fact-finding commission, but by the political leaders who have campaigned against him with such relentless bitterness. Yet if such an exoneration were made by these extremists, how could they deny the King his throne?

A Progressive Belgian

One final word must still be spoken about this great historic case. Whatever the decision, no one should heed the all too common talk that Leopold is a reactionary. It is always true of conservatives that they cling to the more accustomed traditions, hence many of them, naturally, back the King. More adventurous social groups with equal naturalness may seek a fresh start. But if real reactionaries fancy that they could utilize King Leopold as a tool, they do not know their man. In his record there are frequent instances of his support for progressive legislation. But he also senses the developments that are moving in the world about him.

In his undelivered speech of greeting to his people, he stands out as a man of forward-looking ideas, alert to the need for social change. "The economic liberalism of the 19th century," he said, "was the age of gold. It must give place to a more egalitarian system....I hold great social reform to be urgent. Through two wars, the miseries heaped on some and the profits piled on others, proclaim the existence of an iniquities and unhealthy system to which we must put an end." As King, Leopold would help to do it. If it be his lot to make the great renunciation, a great and gallant, a progressive Belgian, he will still remain.

Stalingrad Rises From Its Ashes

Restored houses in the Lenin Street.

PAKISTAN On The Frontiers

"What ammunition does it hold?" asked the old Brahui Shepherd looking curiously at the camera. Ignorant, illiterate, he is typical of thousands of India's nomad tribesmen who spend their lives wandering up and down the frontiers with their sheep and camel caravans.

BY

SYLVIA MATHESON

Not least of Jinnah's problems is that of winning the loyalty of the frontier tribesmen, fanatical, illiterate Muslims on whose allegiance depends much of the success of the Quaid-e-Azam's newly-created Pakistan. This article gives a brief sketch of a few of the difficulties confronting Pakistan in the important frontier province of Baluchistan

The old shepherd screwed up his eyes and hunched his heavy sheepskin coat over his shoulder. He looked on dubiously as I focussed my camera. "What ammunition does it hold?" he asked curiously.

My companions tried to translate into the shepherd's native tongue of Brahui, my explanation that it was not a gun I was pointing at him, but a camera. He was one of India's frontier tribesmen, wandering with his mixed flock of fat-tailed dumba sheep, goats and camels on the Pishin plain near Quetta, capital of Baluchistan, and he'd neither seen nor heard of a camera before.

Illiterate, with no knowledge of or desire to learn about world affairs, the old man was yet a devout Muslim and potential member of the Pakistan National League. This successor to the Muslim League is a strong "trade union" and to be a non-League Muslim in Pakistan is virtually asking for social and business boycott. Among the tribesmen this is not so serious as it would be for a Muslim city-dweller, but sooner or later even the shepherds might find life uncomfortable, outside the fold.

No Easy Task

In the attempts now being made to persuade Baluchistan's majority Muslim population to join Jinnah's League, the proselytizer has no easy task. Baluchistan is the most backward province in India, educationally, economically and politically. Here murder is legal, for over most of the Province's 134,638 square miles, tribal law is administered under which tribesmen avenge honour with blood. This merely leads to the payment of a set compensation—part cash, part cattle and women, or to the start of a family bloodfeud which may continue for generation until one family is wiped out completely or settles by accepting compensation.

With Kalat state, which forms the major part of Baluchistan, the Province has 471 miles of undeveloped coastline on the Persian Gulf, 520 mile-long frontier with Iran and over 700 miles of frontier with Afghanistan, and smuggling is rife. It is in fact regarded by the tribesmen as legitimate trade, since their old-time raids from Baluchistan's stony deserts and barren mountains to the fertile plains of Sind and the Punjab, are now only memories.

Superstition and quaint, mediaeval remedies and charms govern the lives of the tribesmen. One old man I met squatting patiently outside a courthouse had just consulted a wizard in Afghanistan. His rifle had been stolen and the wizard indicated the culprit. Unfortunately for the plaintive the Political Agent found the rifle in the possession of someone quite different, but the old man was convinced that his wizard was infallible and was complaining bitterly that the wrong man had been arrested.

Serious Problems

Charming, naive, wonderful hosts implacable enemies, men with a delightful sense of humour, whose word is more binding than any contract, yet these tribesmen with their appalling ignorance present a serious problem to any go-ahead government.

Not long before the two new dominions were created in August 1947, one of Quaid-i-Azam's officers, rotund, rosy-cheeked Qazi Isa, had just returned from a 1200 mile campaign of the troublesome north-eastern area of Baluchistan—round the borders of Waziristan, in the Zhob and Loralai territory. Before starting he had been dubious about his reception. The very fact that he has had a good western education—he qualified as a Barrister-at-Law in London—was in itself a handicap, for the tribesmen have an instinctive distrust of a Europeanised Indian. Isa's youth too—he is in his early thirties—was against him.

In his favour was the fact that he is of a well-known family and a non-partisan tribesman; that is, his mother's family come from Kandahar in Afghanistan, his father was a Baluch from Pishin and for many years until his death, had been one of the most memorable of Kalat States prime ministers.

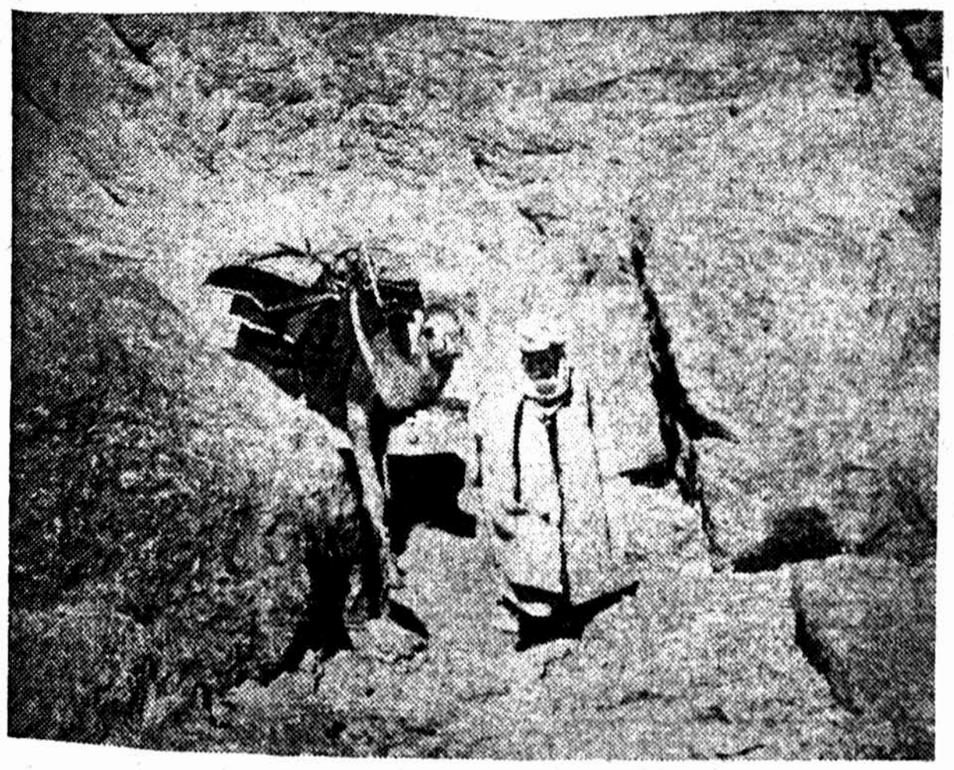
The title Qazi is an hereditary one and the holder combines something of the duties of priest and judge, his very title giving him considerable prestige. Then too, Qazi Isa is the only well-educated Baluch speaking Persian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Urdu and English—the first four essential for anyone wishing to address the varied tribes of Baluchistan and the last a "must" for a man who wants to present the Baluch—or Pakistan—cause to the English-speaking world

Lorryload Of Toughs

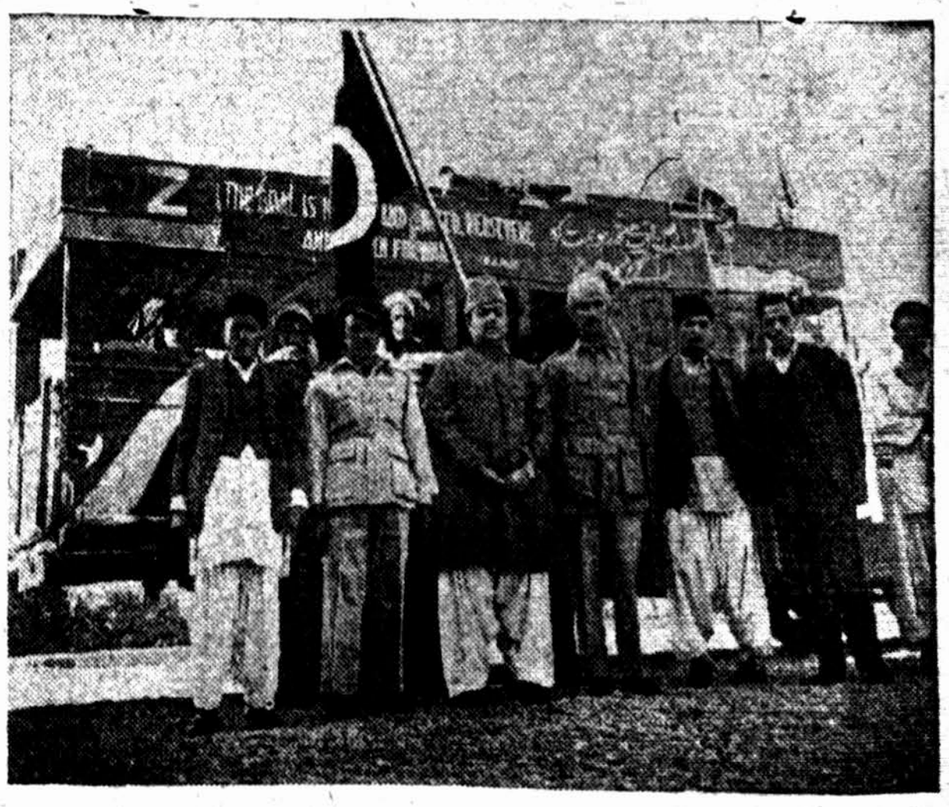
Yet for all his western upbringing Qazi Isa himself retains something of his country's mysticism. The men of his father's family inherit the ability to cure, by touch only, three diseases—enlarged spleen, jaundice and migraine—gifts which Isa often uses and which appear to be perfectly genuine.

Qazi Isa went on his Zhob tour accompanied by a lorryload of well-armed toughs—he was following Nehru's somewhat eventful 1946 tour of the N. W. F. P. and was taking no chances. He didn't need the bodyguard, however, except to hold back the crowds, for the tribesmen flocked to listen to his somewhat inflammatory speeches against the British Government. The Political Agents of the districts he passed through made no effort to hamper him; indeed, they gave him every assistence. That's the odd thing about the British, an aspect which just puzzles the average tribesman who wouldn't hesitate to shoot to kill were the positions reversed.

Yes, Qazi Isa's tour was superficially successful from his point of view—but the great question is, did the crowds understand what he was talking about? In the majority of cases I should say no. All the tribesmen want is to be left alone to live their own lives as they have done for centuries, and education and the bounties of "civilisation" leave them cold. But Baluchistan, rich in mineral wealth and strategic position, forms one of the most important areas of the League's plans for developing the resources of Pakistan. And it's unlikely that the Quaid-i-Azam will relax his efforts to convert the tribesmen, at least to lipservice.



The old Afghan tribesman was snapped while smuggling wheat into Baluchistan. / When questioned he admitted the fact frankly, for the tribesman sees nothing wrong in a little "free trade."



"Now we're set—go ahead", says Qazi Isa, posing with the League flag overhead. "The goal is near, stand united, persevere and march forward" proclaims the banner on Isa's truck.

YOUR BRAIN. SENTINEL OR VAMPIRE

The brain never rests from birth until just after death. Even in deep, dreamless sleep the brain has no respite.

A man goes to bed after a long hard day's work. His muscles are weary. His mind seems tired. He may lie perfectly still for a few minutes until he floats into that mysterious condition we call sleep. Yet his mental machinery is not still. Like the heart, the brain registers perpetual activity and, in doing so, has produced one of the greatest problems of science.

This problem has once again been brought to the fore by the strange case of the Margate woman who returned home from an evening's amusement in a perfectly normal condition, retired to bed, and was then found dead in the morning from "natural causes."

By H. George Franks

Some psychologists assert that the brain is a sentinel, guarding the body; others claim it is more like a vampire, sucking the strength from every other organ. Whichever theory is correct (and there is much to support both), the function of the brain during sleep continues to present science with one of its most baffling problems.

Doctors were puzzled. But at the inquest, pathologist Dr. William J. Purdy suggested that death was possibly due to the result of a dream. "I think," he said, "that some exciting or horrifying dream caused her heart to beat very fast, causing in its turn a blood clot and heart failure."

Psychiatrists agree that such a death is a possibility, although improbable. The person would have to have a very weak heart and the dream would have to be almost incredibly intense.

Selective Sentinel

Psychologists seem to divide themselves into two schools of thought about the brain's function during sleep.

One group says the brain is a watchful sentinel standing guard over the sleeper. They insist, moreover, that it is a most discerning sentinel, which ignores ordinary sounds to which the sleeper is accustomed, but detects unusual or dangerous noises. For example, a mother will sleep through the noise of a rowdy party next door but will awaken at the slightest whimper of her child.

Sleep-walking is explained by this group as being the result of the "sentinel" becoming lax and neglecting his duty, or deliberately setting out on some sort of mental adventure or experiment.

The other group declares that the brain is a sort of vampire. They insist that although Nature gave man the best brain in the world to be the servant of the body, man has permitted it to become the boss of the body. As such it sucks the strength from every organ to suit its own vampire ends, they say. And they prove their case by insisting that nowhere else in the animal kingdom do we find even an approach to the human brain, and that nowhere else do we find such astonishing physical degeneration in such brief periods.

Threatening Humanity

It is difficult for the ordinary person to decide between these two ideas. Most of us, of course, would prefer to feel that the brain is a sort of guardian angel; yet, on the other hand, if we take warning over the vampire idea, it might be possible to arrest the degeneration produced by our modern civilisation and return to more simple and less exciting ways of life.

There is much to support both theories. Few people, for example, would deny that the brain of man has become his master, a master actually devising new methods which, by their speed and danger and restlessness, are threatening humanity itself.

On the other hand, the wisdom that continues to manifest itself, the art and the beauty that continually burst forth, suggest that the sentinel is still there trying hard to carry out his duties.

Apart from these theories, there are certain known facts about the brain which one day might solve all problems of sleep, dreams, and unusual forms of mental activity.

The smaller part of the brain, known as the *medulla oblongata*, is really a little dynamo that controls breathing and ensures life by regulating the amount of blood that flows through the heart. The larger part of the brain, called the *cerebral cortex*, is the thinking part that acts as sentinel (or vampire). And it is this part which enables scientific laboratories all over the world to do their ceaseless investigation into what is called the electric brain rhythm of sleep, recording and analysing its different patterns in an attempt to find out what the pulsations really mean.

Masterpieces Conceived In Sleep

In some people the brain-pulsations, or waves, are about ten beats a second; in others they rise to 35 a second. When a person goes to sleep, the brain waves change. The regular rhythms disappear, and in their place occur a variety of other pulsations. There seems at present no way of controlling or regulating or changing the pulsations. They just occur naturally; but their variety, character, and speed determine the nature of sleep and the degree of restfulness.

Dreams are probably caused by the variety or speed of these pulsations, although up to now it has been impossible to prove any connection between certain types of dreams and certain unusual wave patterns. As one scientist has rather poetically put it: "The myriad of nerve cells of the brain, as they beat their single rhythms and form and reform their groups and hierarchies, play that greatest harmony of all nature, the mysterious totality of human behaviour."

In the light of such an idea we can perhaps appreciate, if not understand, why it is that Victor Herbert insisted that he composed some of his greatest tunes whilst he was asleep, and that many other creative genii declare that they have actually dreamed their inspired works.

Balloon Course For Barber-Trainees!

The much dreaded amateur barbers, if they are willing to take a tip from John Fulton, a patient in the industrial neurosis ward of the Sutton Emergency Hospital in Survey, here seen shaving a balloon to train a steady hand to set up "practice" when he leaves the hospital, need no longer wait for unsuspecting clients to walk into their parlour to master the art. This balloon shaving is only one of the many courses open to patients who are mostly ex-servicemen and women. Thanks to the hospital and its skilled and understanding staff these men and women get chance of a new life with bigger and better opportunities.

"Pakistan On The Frontiers"

Tribesmen bartering clothes in the Afghan-Baluchistan frontier town of Chaman. These are the type of men Qazi Isa is hoping to enlist as members of the League; fine fighters to the point of fanaticism, loyal friends and hard enemies, they have little real interest in politics and world affairs.

ITALIANS SUFFER FROM NERVOUS MALADY

BY JAMES WELLARD

The study and practice of psychoanalysis are not specialy encouraged in Italy. Not a single medical school or institute has a "Chair" in this science. The total number of authorized psychoanalysts in the whole country is six, of whom one is a woman, the Duches of Palma.

Yet, according to one of Italy's psychoanalysts, Prof. Nicola Perrotti, Commissioner for Health and Hygiene in the Italian Government nearly all Italians are suffering from a nervous malady which he defines in words that may become the theme for further psychological studies and of innumerable novels and short stories. "Tomorrow's anguish is today's sickness" is how Prof. Perrotti describe the malaise of our times.

"Those who 'have' do not know whether they will be tomorrow among those who 'have not.' The industrialist cannot be sure that in one or two years he will still own his factory. The worker lives in constant anxiety of being dismissed. The civil servant does not know whether he will get to the end of the month of his salary. Over every adult hangs a kind of sword of Damocles—the permanent threat of war."

After being engaged to a girl for several years, Macpherson came to the conclusion that she would not make a suitable wife, and decided to break off the engagement.

He found, however, that she had grown fatter with the passing of time and that it was impossible to remove the ring. So he is marrying her at Christmas.

Said Mrs. Robinson to her husband: "Things are becoming very difficult, dear. I had to queue over an hour this morning to ask the butcher how his rheumatism was!"

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

SECOND THOUGHTS ON THE BUDGET

NEW DELHI.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty presented to the Dominion Parliament on Saturday last estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of his Government. Thev showed that spiral mounting up of expenditure started during the War was continued with vengeance. Let me cite an example.

The three Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health functioned as one Department under the style of the Department of Education. Health and Lands before the last War. It included, in addition, the Common-Wealth Relations Department. The total pre-war expenditure of this Department amounted to Rs. 1,32,31,000. The Deparment was splitted up into four Departments during the War and their combined expenditure stood at Rs. 5,12,69,000 on April 1, 1947. India has since been partitioned but the combined expenditure of the four Departments for the year 1948-49 has further mounted up, and stands as follows:-

Agriculture	Rs. 434.28.000
Education	Rs. 1.76.32.000
Health	Rs. 1,35,94,000
Commonwealth	Rs 9.65.000
Total	Rs. 7,56,89.000

This is an increase of Rs. 6,25,58.000 over the pre-war expenditure.

The issue is a straight one. It is, whether the Government of India, in the name of development, can or should encroach upon the Provincial Domain? The corner stone of Provincial autonomy is that the Provincial Governments should be supreme in certain spheres of administrative activity. Agriculture, Education, and Health were transferred to the Provinces as early as 1921. The Provinces, it may be argued have not adequate finances to undertake these schemes. Firstly, a dole from the Centre has obviously dulled the Provincial inducement to raise revenues. Provinces for instance, have written off a part of their revenues in pursuance of certain ideology.

Secondly, self government gives the right to make mistakes and the Centre could give liberal grants to the Provinces to undertake development work, instead of undertaking it for and on their behalf. It will be much cheaper to run this country on unitary government basis, if the Government of India were so keen to encroach upon the Provincial Autonomy and take over Provincial subjects under one excuse or other. I may add that the H. M. Patel Committee, which went into the working of the Agriculture Department discovered that that Department had taken upon itself functions which were far in excess of, not only what was warranted under the Government of India, but also under the Statement of Agriculture Policy, recently announced by the Central Government.

Tractors, for example, were found in the disposals. Someone felt that it would be a good idea if tractors were acquired by the Government of India to be hired out to the Provinces. They were acquired, and a tractor testing station was started. Experts then discovered that the tractors so acquired were not adequate in number to meet the requirements of all the Provinces. So more tractors were ordered from abroad. Whether India had a land economy for tractors was nobody's concern. India is a land of small holdings and it is physically impossible to use tractors which would obliterate boundaries of a cultivator. A tractor demonstration is now in progress in New Delhi. It has uprooted all irrigation pipes. For some, life is a merry go round.

Comparisons are often made between India and United Kingdom of their respective strength in Education, Health, Agriculture or Labour Departments. It is, however, conveniently forgotten that Britain has a unitary form of Government. The staff of all the provincial governments should be added to that of the Government of India for proper comparisons.

The finance Minister has made a token cut of two and a half crores as a measure of economy in the expenditure. This is not even a drop in the ocean. The Government of India should take a leaf out of Pakistan's book of retrenchment. Pakistan Government has retrenched sixty thousand railwaymen with one stroke of pen. Government of India is at present engaged on plans to employ over a one lakh men on the railways alone.

Restrictions On Entry Into Goa

Portuguese Govt.'s New Order

CITY OF GOA, March 6 (IPA): The Governor-General-in-Council in Portuguese India in a recent PORTARIA (Ordinance) No. 4590 published in the "BOLETIM OFFICIAL" (Government Gazzette) has imposed restrictions on the entry of its nationals and foreigners into its territory. Among the foreigners are included the citizens of the Indian Union who hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free entry into the Portuguese India territory.

According to the present restrictions imposed, all the Indian will be subject to passport formalities as in foreign countries. The Portuguese subjects too will have to hold a special permit to go out or come into the Portuguese territory.

DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAG

Madras Govt's Instructions To Educational Institutions

MADRAS March 5 (UPI) "The Government of Madras consider that it is necessary to develop uniform traditions regarding the display and use of the Indian National Flag. They have accordingly drawn up a Code to these proceedings for the use of the Indian National Flag for adoption in all educational institutions" says an Order issued by the Government of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction has been instructd to circularise the heads of all educational institutions directing them to adopt the Code and also to have "flag institutions' conducted in this institutions periodically

COURTESY VISIT TO NORWEGIAN SHIP

Argentine Newspapers Refute British Report

BUENOS AIRES, March 6 (Reuter) Buenos Aires newspapers last night disputed reports that an Argentine warship had warned a Norwegian fishing vessel off Antarctic waters by saying "no such incident could have occurred" the Argentine view—apparently an inspired report—was published by all four evening papers as official confirmation came from London of reports that an officer of the Argentine minesweeper Parker had boarded the Norwegian ship 'Brategg' (486 tons), told the Captain he had no right to sail in Antarctic waters without Argentine permission and made an entry to that effect in the 'Brateggs' log.

The newspapers said the visit of an Argentine official to the 'Brategg' 'must have been one of courtesy as is usual in the Argentine Navy".

Report of the incident originated from the British 8,000 ton cruiser "Nigeria" now visiting British Antarctic settlements.

They said Mr. Miles Clifford, Falkland Islands Governor, in the Nigeria, had received details and that afterwards the 'Brateggs' log entry was struck out as "illegal" by the British Harbour master at Whalers day, Deception Island.

KWUANG GOVERNMENT GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

BANGKOK, March 5 (UPA) A joint session of Parliament, after five days debate, today gave Premier Kwuang Aphaiwong's Government a vote of confidence, 122 to 23.

Franco Producing Secret Weapons On German Designs?

LONDON: (IPS)—A Madrid dispatch quoting certain high sources says that General Franco is producing secret weapons based on German designs. They are stated to be new electro-magnetic rockets known as KM 2 initials of its German inventors, Professors Knoh and Muller. It is said to have been tested in Spain already and has a range of 10,000 miles, five times the range of the existing rocket missiles.

Lord And Lady Mountbatten To Visit Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 6 (API): Their Excellencies the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten, and Lady Mountbatten will arrive by air at Dum Dum, Calcutta, on Monday, the 8th.

The arrival will be private. Their Excellencies will be received by His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal.

Halt War Crimes Trial

NEW YORK: (IPS)—A Californian Law firm is to bring an action in Washington in an effort to halt the present war crimes trials at Nuremberg, Germany. Mr. John Purehio, a member of the firm stated that the firm plans to demand a Senate investigation and current prosecution of alleged German industrial war criminals.

NO WARNING FROM U.S. ON SOVIET EXPANSION

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPA)—The report published in Paris that the United States in the next few days will warn Russia to cease expansion made a high State Department official say today that "nothing of that sort is in preparation now."

He acknowledged United States concern with the Russian policy but denied this was taking the form at the present stage of demarche such as reported in Paris.

Other authorities cited the United States part in the tri-power protest over the Czech coup and Truman doctrine as evidence that the United States is already on public record against the forceful expansion of Communism.

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FACILITIES FOR REFUGEES

Payment Of Advance To Civil Pensioners

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API).—Procedure for payment of advance to Provincial Government civil pensioners who may have come as refugees from Western Pakistan has been decided, says a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

It has also been agreed between the Dominions of India and Pakistan, the note adds, that all Provincial Governments in either Dominion should take definite measures to facilitate the quickest possible transfer of the relevant pension papers.

Pending the transfer of these papers, it has been decided to make provisional payment on presentation of half of the Pension Payment Order with a certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer certifying the Pensioner's identity and an indemnity bond.

KAMALADEVI'S MISSION TO PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, March 6 (UPI).—Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Socialist leader, arrived here last Wednesday in connection with the recovery-drive of abducted non-Muslim women. She is staying with the Evacuation Officer of the Government of India at Services Hotel, Peshawar.

In the absence of the Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan from Peshawar, Mrs. Kamaladevi yesterday saw the Revenue Minister and requested the Provincial Government to extend her all facilities for a tour into the interior part of the provinces for expediting matters in the implementation of her mission to this province.

Yesterday Mrs. Kamaladevi attended a tea party given in her honour by Begum Abdul Qayum, Premier's wife.

Enquiries made by the United Press of India in official quarters reveal that a total of 285 abducted women have been recovered uptil now from different parts of the province.

PAKISTAN'S SEARCH FOR NAVAL BASE IN BENGAL

Negotiating With H.M.G. For Purchase Of Two Modern Destroyers, Says Admiral Jefford

DACCA, March 6 (API).—Pakistan was at present negotiating with His Majesty's Government for the purchase of two modern destroyers, said Rear-Admiral J. W. Jefford, Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Pakistan Navy in a broadcast from Dacca Station of Pakistan Broadcasting Service tonight. Admiral Jefford added that if the negotiations went through and he thought they will—those fine ships should be out by the end of the year. From then on, they hoped gradually to build up a destroyer flotilla.

Admiral Jefford said that part of the Pakistan Navy was now in Chittagong on the completion of the first half of its present training cruise He had long felt that it was time that they in East Pakistan saw something of their navy, a feeling which was shared by the Defence Council. But it was only recently that they got the majority of their ships from Bombay where they were refitting. "Now we have come at last and I can assure you that from now on, you will see more and more of us, especially after the hearty welcome we have received here," he said.

"Firstly we came for you to see us, but secondly and more important still, we have come round to see you and to examine on the spot the problems that have cropped up in East Bengal which concern the navy and also to consider the possibilities of Chittagong both as a site for a training school and a base for a navy."

FAIR PARTITION OF NAVY

Admiral Jefford continued that the partition of the navy was done very fairly and Pakistan was allotted its fair share of naval assets. As their share of ships they were allotted two sloops, two frigates, four fleet minesweepers, two motor mine sweepers, two trawlers, four harbour defence motor launches, and the old sloop "Hindusthan" which was demilitarised and whose machinery would be used in the mechanical training establishment. In addition to these sea-going craft, they had two very fine shore training establishments in Karachi.

The Admiral added that they had just come to the end of the recruiting tour here in East Bengal, and he would be taking the successful candidates back with him in the flotilla when he left Chittagong on Sunday.

SOCIALISTS TO START NEW A. I. LABOUR ORGANISATION

CUTTACK, March 5, (UPI): Another all-India labour organisation is likely to be formed shortly under the auspices of the Socialist Party of India.

The United Press of India learns that Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader, has suggested to the provincial branches of the Party, to take steps in the direction of the formation of a provincial organisation of labour unions under their influence as a first step towards the constitution of an all-India labour organisation under the Socialist Party. The name and policy of the new labour organisation will be decided at the next convention of the Party, to be held in Nasik next month.

The Socialist Party has taken this decision to form a separate all-India organisation of labour owing, it is stated, to their difference with the existing two major labour organisations, namely, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The Socialists feel that the A.I.T.U.C. is working under the clique of the Communists while the I.N.T.U.C., sponsored as it is by the right-wing Congressmen, who also happen to be prominent officials, Central as well as Provincial, and being not disposed to accept resort to strikes as legitimate means of workers to get their grievances redressed, cannot be expected to work in the best interests of the working class.

A meeting of the Provincial Party was held yesterday to discuss these and allied problems.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API): The Office of the Federal Public Service Commission has moved down to Council House New Delhi says a "communique".

'M. G.' BACKS TRUMAN

MANCHESTER, March 5 (Reuter): The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial today said: "When President Truman laid before Congress a programme of legislation in defence of civil rights, he soon brought to a vehement head of the most intractable of all American problems—the problem of relations between Whites and Negroes in the Southern States.

"His proposals were designed to bring down the hammer of Federal authority on the hard shelled traditions of discrimination and segregation which the States concerned have jealously preserved.

"Politicians have been quick to see in the President's action no more than a bid for the Negro vote next November. But Mr. Truman is known to be a genuine and consistent opponent of discrimination."

TRYGVE LIE ON FAILURE OF U.N.O.

NEW YORK, March 6, (Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation since its foundation, said today "the United Nations today is not what it was inended to be.

"Its members are not doing all they could be doing to make it work" he said. "We have failed to take definite action on problems of great and urgent importance—the control of Atomic energy, provision of armed forces to serve the United Nations and the reduction and control of armaments".

M. A. Master For India

LONDON, March 6 (UPI): Mr. M. A. Master, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, left for India, today by air.

Prior to his departure Mr. Master told the "United Press of India" that he had to leave the International Maritime Conference at Geneva, which he was attending as a member of the Government of India's Delegation, before its conclusion, in order to be present on the occasion of the launching of "Jalausha", the first ship built in India, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, on March 14.

Badminton Championships

ALLAHABAD, March 5. (A.P.I.): R. K. Seth the U. P. champion, won the finals of the Allahabad Y.M.C.A. open Badminton Championship Tournament this evening, defeating R. B. Bhargava at 17/15, 15/7.

In the Men's Doubles final, R. B. Bhargava and Greenwood beat R. K. Seth and S. Mehrotra, at 15/8, 16/8 and 18/14.

R. K. Seth and Mrs. Bassett won the Mixed Doubles Championships, beating R. B. Bhargava and Mrs. Paul, at 18/14, 12/15, 15/12.

Socialist Plans For Forthcoming Party Convention At Nasik

BOMBAY, March 6 (IPA).—The forthcoming convention of the Socialist Party in Nasik this month will indicate a new line of programme to the country, Indian Press Association understands from reliable quarters. The leader of the Party, Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, is reported to have completed the draft programme for the consideration of the Party.

The broad basis and outlines of the proposed programme reveal that the Socialist Party will be completely reoriented so as to provide an effective opposition to the Congress Government in the country. Other features include a basis for the party on the model of the British Labour Party It may be remembered in this connection that the British Labour Party was acting as a check on the Tory Government before the war, while providing as "His Majesty's Opposition."

Since Congress has not given a fair deal to the working class and the peasantry, a Socialist Party spokesman told IPA that the Party, in the coming period of economic crisis, will lead the struggles of the countryside peasantry and the working-class on a broader basis than hitherto contemplated.

The new Congress Constitution has proposed debarring political groups within the organisation. Hence, the Socialist, looking to their activities, will naturally be expelled.

In view of the new set-up of the Congress as visualised by Gandhiji, Socialist might have had an effective voice in the Congress said the spokesman. It is said that Gandhiji, just two days before his death had suggested that Jayaprakash should be the next President of the Congress. Following this, a journalist had asked Gandhiji whether he considered Jayaprakash to become the President of the Congress. Gandhiji wrote a note the journalist signifying his assent. It is reported that this note has disappeared mysteriously.

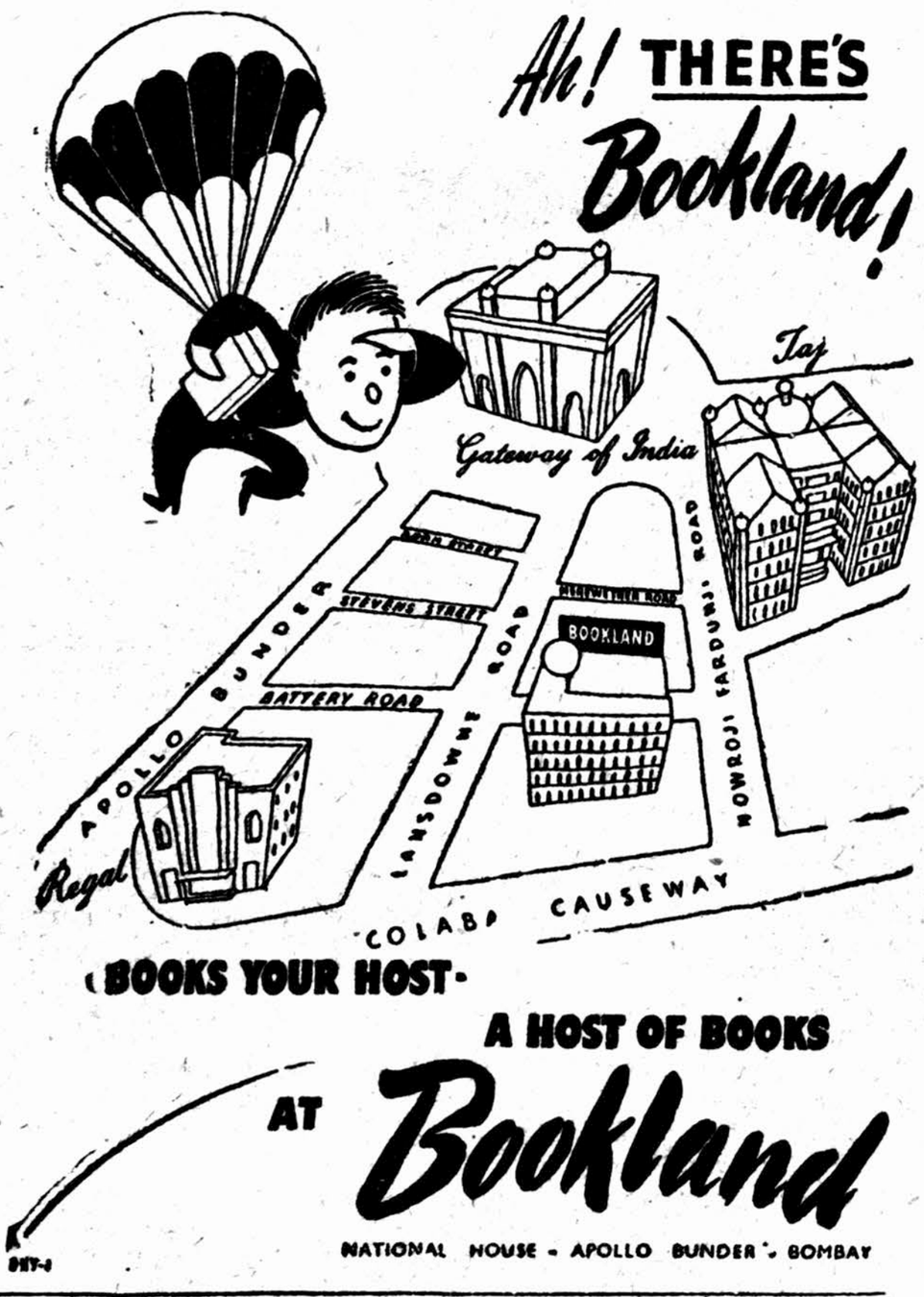
Significant is the report of the absence of Socialists at the Wardha Conference of Congress workers.

Far reaching developments in the Socialist Party are expected during the next week when it finally breaks away from the Congress.

Utkal Socialists To Quit Congress

CUTTACK, March 6 (UPI).—At a public meeting held in Cuttack today, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, Secretary of the Utkal Socialist Party announced that the Orissa Provincial Socialist Party had decided to quit the Congress.

He added that at the forthcoming Socialist Conference at Nasik, the Orissa Socialists would press upon the All-India Socialist Party to come out of the Congress.



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NO MILITARY CLAUSE IN FIVE-POWER PACT

Treaty To Be Signed Next Week

Agreement Reached On Main Principles: Italy To Join Later On

BRUSSELS, March 6 (Reuter).—Agreement has been reached on the main principles in the draft Five-Power Western Union Treaty which will be signed next week, Sir George Rendel, British Ambassador to Belgium, announced when the second session of the Anglo-French-Benelux Conference opened here today.

The treaty would be open to any other country wishing to join but it was understandable that some countries would experience difficulties even if they wanted to join.

Circles close to the delegations said the Benelux memorandum outlining the Benelux conception of the broad principles of the pact would serve as a "preamble" to which individual articles would be added from the "marriage" of the Anglo-French and Benelux drafts.

After a meeting today between heads of delegations it was learned from a usually reliable source that the question of Italy's eventual inclusion in the Western Union was discussed.

The suggestion was said to have emanated from France and received Britain's approval. Italy, however, would join after the Treaty had been signed by the Five Western Powers at the Conference.

NO MILITARY CLAUSE

Sir George Rendel stated in reply to a question today that the Benelux draft contained no detailed military provisions.

As Sir George entered tonight's session of the Conference he was asked whether or not the pact would contain a military clause.

He replied: "There will be no special 'chapter' detailing military measures. This does not mean that there will be no defensive co-operation measures."

Stop Press

18-NATION MARITIME CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 6. (Reuter): Representatives of eighteen nations including Britain, the United States, India and France to-day signed the Maritime Convention setting up a new world shipping organisation. It will be called the Inter Governmental Maritime Consultative Council— "I. M. C. O." for short—and will deal with technical problems and questions of discrimination and restrictive practices.

GRAMOPHONE RECORD OF MAHATMA'S VOICE.

LONDON, March 6. (Reuter): The only recording ever made of the voice of Mahatma Gandhi was released for sale to-day by the Columbia Gramophone Company. It is a spiritual message to the world and was recorded in English by Columbia when Mahatma Gandhi came to Britain in 1931.

SAVANUR STATE ACCEDES TO INDIA.

HUBLI, March 6. (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have appointed the Collector of Dharwar as the Chief Administrator of the whole area of the Savanur State as the Ruler of the State has signed the agreement of integration of his State with the Dominion of India.

WEST INDIES BEAT ENGLAND IN THIRD TEST.

GEORGETOWN (BRITISH GUIANA, March 6. Reuter): The West Indies beat England by seven wickets in the third cricket Test match today.

The scores were:—West Indies 297 for eight declared and 78 for three wickets. England 111 and 263.

Cement Altar At Spot Where Mahatma Died

NEW DELHI March 6. (U.P.I.): A cement altar has been raised over the exact spot, in the Birla House, that was sanctified by blood of Gandhiji after his assassin's bullets pierced his body on the 30th January, 1948.

"Hae Ram", the last two words that came from Gandhiji's lips, as he fell down unconscious, have been inscribed on the altar. The date and time of the tragic event have also been inscribed on the altar.

The gardener of the Birla House, who was one of those who grappled with Gandhiji's assassin, plucks flowers from adjoining gardens and offers homage at the altar early in the morning every day.

M.P.C.C. Condemns Assassination Of Mahatma Gandhi

BOMBAY, March 6. (A.P.I.): The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, at a meeting to-day, adopted a resolution condemning the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi "by a person of his own religion". The resolution described Mahatma Gandhi's death as "an irreparable loss to the Nation".

The Executive, it is understood, discussed ways and means of eradicating communalism from the Province and strengthening the Provincial Congress.

SARDAR'S CONDITION "MUCH BETTER"

NEW DELHI, March 6. (U.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India who developed a severe heart-attack yesterday, was examined to-day by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. Tandon and others. His condition was described "much better" in the afternoon to-day.

Sardar Patel has been advised to take complete rest for some time; and, accordingly, the visitors have been appealed not to disturb him.

Chinese Reds Attack Szepingkai

PEIPING, March 6 (U.P.A.) — The Communists Continued their farious attacks against Szepingkai.
agains Szepingkai.

Press dispatches said that four transports loaded with troops from Taiwan were enroute to Manchuria for their first test against the seasoned Communist forces.

DON DECLARES AT 538 FOR 5.

HOBART, TASMANIA, March 6. (Reuter): After Don Bradman had declared the Australian touring team's innings closed at 538 for five wickets today in reply to Tasmania's first innings total of 122, the tourists attack failed to impress and Tasmania had scored 186 for seven wickets in their second innings when the two-day match ended in a draw here.

President Benes receives members of the new Czech Government. Premier G ottwald is seen thanking the President for having r espected the wishes of the people of Czechoslovakia.

No Communal Representation In Kashmir Cabinet

State Policy Will Be Based On Fundamentals OF 'New Kashmir,' Says Sheikh Abdullah

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API).—Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, addressing his first press conference as Prime Minister, reiterated the determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to clear the raiders from their territory.

It was for the people of the State to decide their future after normal conditions were restored but he had, he said, "decided for ever to live and die with India, to work for the honour and strength of India as a whole."

He was sure that even those who had some soft corner towards Pakistan had seen enough of the so-called liberators. "They have seen with their own eyes arson, plunder, abduction and rape without discrimination."

NEW CABINET

Sheikh Abdullah is leaving for Jammu tomorrow to take up his new responsibilities. From there he will proceed to Kashmir where he has called a meeting of all the workers of Kashmir. He expected that it would take him nearly a week to announce his Cabinet. He would form his Government not on the basis of communities or ideologies but on the basis of loyalty to the organisation. He was proud that there were enough workers of all communities and of all ideologies in his organisation from whom he could select. The new Government would announce its policy after it had considered the question. "But basically the National Conference is committed to 'New Kashmir' and our policy will be based on the fundamentals of 'New Kashmir.' We shall try to work out 'New Kashmir' as speedily as possible."

Kashmir will observe a "week of national rejoicing" to celebrate the reforms announced in the Maharaja's proclamation.

Referring to the debate on the Kashmir issue in the Security Council, Sheikh Abdullah said, "There is no reason why we should be depressed at all about them. We know that our cause is just and we are bound to succeed. All this coldness towards us was the effect of the very pernicious picture of India painted in the past by our former masters."

As a result of this propaganda, an impression was created that it was impossible for a Muslim to live with a Hindu or for a Hindu to live with a Muslim. "Unfortunately the world does not know that five crores of Muslims still live in India. We have to make that clear. I think that the Indian delegation has to a large extent succeeded in clearing that ground." He recalled that even in India people found it difficult at first to believe that in Kashmir Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs still lived like brothers and that they were prepared to shed their blood in a common struggle.

RAIDERS ON THE RUN

Hill North Of Uri Cleared

NEW DELHI, March 6. (A.P.I.): A hill, north of Uri, has been cleared of raiders after an attack launched by an Indian Army patrol, says a press communique issued by the ministry of Defence to-night.

The raiders who were entrenched on this hill were taken by surprise and driven off the feature after a bayonet charge, in which our troops inflicted casualties. The raiders counter-attacked, using at least 10,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and fifty-inch mortar bombs.

Our troops, aided by artillery fire, broke up the counter-attack and after the engagement counted 85 dead raiders. The number of wounded among the raiders is estimated to be heavy.

South of Uri, our artillery was active and shelled raiders' entrenched positions.

Royal Indian Air Force aircraft scored direct hits on known raiders positions.

Kashmir Dewan Resigns With Colleagues

JAMMU, March 6. (A. P. I.): Following the Maharaja's Proclamation setting up an Interim Government under Mohd. Abdullah, Mr. Mehrchand Mahajan, the Dewan, and his colleagues submitted their resignations.

INDIA RECRUITING GERMAN TECHNICIANS?

BERLIN, March 6 (Reuter)—India is now recruiting German technicians as part of a plan to enlist highly skilled men from all parts of the world to train her workers in all branches of industry, the Indian Military Mission announced here today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Previous Closing	34.46
Today's Opening	34.80
Difference	+4
Today's Closing	34.43
Difference	—3

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 6.

Cotton Jarila Mar	Rs. 482-8
Silver Bullion Ready	Rs. 154-4
Silver Chamber	Rs. 156-8
Gold Ready	Rs. 106-12
Soyereign	Rs. 70-6

Finnish Govt. Vacillating

No Decision Yet On Stalin's Proposals

LONDON, March 6 (Reuter)—The Finnish Government Foreign Affairs Committee, meeting today to consider Marshal Stalin's proposals for a military assistance pact, took no definite decisions, Helsinki Radio reported.

The meeting lasted for two and a quarter hours and was then adjourned until Monday.

Arms Find In Paris

PARIS, March 6, (Reuter): Five tons of arms were discovered in a lorry hidden in a garage on the outskirts of Paris, Paris police announced today.

Seven people have been detained for questioning

Police also announced that "another large clandestine arms dump" had been discovered in the Cathedral City of Charters, 50 miles from Paris.

Investigations in both cases are being conducted by local police and the "surete" the French Scotland Yard.

Paris newspapers said the arms had been hidden by a Jewish group, not by a French political party.

GRENADE EXPLODES NEAR MUFTI'S HOUES

CAIRO, March 6 (Reuter) — A grenade exploded about 300 yards from house of Haj Amin El Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, on a Cairo suburb today while the Mufti was at home presiding over a meeting of the executive of the Arab Higher Committee.

Two Arabs were killed and six injured by the explosion, which first reports said had occurred in the Mufti's house.

The grenade blew up at an ammunition depot as ammunition, presumably destined for Palestine, was being carried into a lorry.

Armed Raid On Aurangabad Villages

AURANGABAD, March 6. (A.P.I.): Armed with guns, spears and lathis, a number of persons, stated to be volunteers of the Majlis Ittihad-ul Mussalmin, attacked residents of four villages of Aurangabad district, including Moda and Silu, according to information received here.

The raiders shot dead one moneylender at Moda and seriously wounded two of his servants. Later they looted his house and removed property worth Rs. 15,000. Some women are alleged to have been molested.

On receipt of the report the local taluqdar, accompanied by a police party, proceeded to the spot and brought the situation under control. Some of the leading members of the Majlis were arrested.

30,000 Sholapur Workers On Strike

SHOLAPUR, March 6. (A.P.I.): Over 30,000 workers employed in local mills went on strike to-day as a protest against the delay in the grant of bonus for 1947 and cut in the dearness allowance from the current month.

TELEWRITER TO BE USED AT RACE-TRACK

AUSTRALIA—The Victorian Trotting Control Board has announced that to avoid incorrect announcements on weighing-in or objections, it will install a telewriter.

Mr. E. T. Both, who designed the iron lung some years ago for Lord Nuffield, is the inventor of the telewriter, which he designed when working with the army inventions directorate during the war.

Installed in the judge's box will be a unit of the machine, comprising a special pad on which the judge will write the numbers of the placed horses and sigh his name. This will be flashed on screens placed around the course. The decision to instail the telewinter follows an incident which occurred at the Moonee Valley course recently, after an announcer had declared the jockeys had weighed in when, in fact, there had been an objection.—Reuter.

LIEGE, March 6. (Reuter): Seventeen of 27 Gestapo agents were sentenced to death by a Military Court here to-day.

Other sentences pronounced by the Court ranged from five years—in the case of two women agents—to life imprisonment.

Suhrawardy Quotes Mahatma In Pakistan Parliament

Says Islam Will Be Destroyed In Pakistan If It Eliminates Non-Muslims

KARACHI, March 6 (API).—Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of Bengal, speaking in the Pakistan Parliament today on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's cut motion on "Cabinet" grant in the Budget, declared that he was a citizen of the Indian Union.

He stated that there was no anomaly in his being a citizen of India and speaking in the Parliament of Pakistan. "There is no constitutional or legal bar. There is no moral bar to my saying things which may be beneficial to the Dominion of Pakistan and help in serving the cause of the peoples."

FOUNDATIONS OF PAKISTAN

He said that the goodwill of the people of Pakistan towards Pakistan and the mutual relationship between India and Pakistan were the two fundamental aspects of the foundations of Pakistan. He added: "If the State is not founded on the co-operation and goodwill of its peoples, then in time to come it will destroy itself.

"I am reminded of one of Mahatma Gandhi's statements in which he said that if the Indian Union eliminates the Muslims from within its folds and forms a Hindu State, then Hinduism will be destroyed.

"If Pakistan eliminates non-Muslims in Pakistan, then Islam will be destroyed in Pakistan. The Islam that you will then have will not be true to the Islamic principles of equality, brotherhood and toleration."

WARNING TO PAKISTAN GOVT.

Mr. Suhrawardy warned the Government of Pakistan that it would become a caucus and a coterie if the cry that was "Islam in Danger", which was now becoming "Pakistan in Danger" was allowed to be heard.

Pleading for the minorities in the cause of humanity, he asked the Pakistan Government "to open its mind, heart and bosom and take within its fold the non-Muslim minorities.

Agreeing with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, he declared that there was no room now for the Muslim League in Pakistan.

Pleading for the minorities he said, "the Muslim League Government of Pakistan is responsible for grave derilietion of duty in not following the policy of the Muslim League and in flouting its resolutions."

CALL BACK THOSE WHO OPTED FOR INDIA

Mr. Suhrawardy suggested that efforts should be made to get back the minority communities' members who had opted for the other Dominion in the services of the State in greater numbers and give them responsible positions which would make them feel that they were being trusted by the Government. He advocated the formation of a special Ministry to look after the interests of the minorities. He pleaded for members of the minority communities becoming ministers in the Provincial and Pakistan Governments and for non-Muslims being made Parliamentary Secretaries. "Then they would no longer feel that they are at the mercy of the majority community, and they would have a voice in the Government. No longer then will they have the feeling of serfs or slaves, but they will feel that they are a part and parcel of the Government. Thus they will become your greatest champions in the counsels of the world."

PLEA FOR INDO-PAK GOODWILL

On Pakistan's relationship with India, Mr. Suhrawardy stated that there was grave consternation that the two countries were unable to agree with each other. "Economic war will impoverish both Dominions. It will not lead to our prosperity. Business will dry up; you will have unemployment and there will be lawlessness.

"Did anybody think when Pakistan was created that there would be war and economic conflict"? for solving the two countries' common problems and promotion of friendliness between them, he suggested that the Ministers of Pakistan and India should meet more often.

"As soon as possible, send goodwill missions to establish goodwill with the people of the Indian Dominion and I hope the Indian Union will reciprocate."

Mr. Suhrawardy asked the Pakistan Government Ministers to meet their counterparts in the Indian Dominion to solve economic problems and hoped that there would be a Customs Union between the two countries.

Inter-Asian Economic Cooperation

Significance Of Trade Exhibition In Singapore

SINGAPORE, March 6, If the Inter-Asian Conference was symbolic of the need felt for closer political co-operation between Asian countries, then the Indian trade exhibition is the first move in the direction of growing economic co-operation between them", said the Malayan Morning Tribune, commenting on the recent Indian trade exhibition in Singapore.

Remarking that the exhibition underlined the rapid change of Asian economy, the paper said it was "a significant event both for Malaya and India", and gave an insight into the new economic possibilities opening for Malaya itself. It made a plea for closer economic co-operation between the two countries.

The leading weekly paper in the Malay Language, the Utuzan Zaman, pointed out the political changes that have taken place in Asian countries and said India as a newly independent country wanted to forge closer ties with Malaya in the trade field. While before, India sent out labourers to work in rubber estates, India as a free nation would concentrate on providing goods for foreign markets, including Malaya.

Saying that India and China were competing to take the place of Japan as the source of supply of modern goods, the paper stressed that the growth of Asian industries would be of benefit to Malaya since the prices of goods from these countries would be much lower than those from the West. Malaya would also be able to supply these countries with her raw materias.

Central Govt. Servants To Confer On Mar. 13

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API): Representatives of all Unions of the Central Government employees will meet here on March 13 and 14 in a conference under the presidentship of Prof. K. T. Shah, Member of the Indian Dominion Parliament, to formulate their "final charter of demands" which will include non-retrenchment and increase in salaries.

The Conference will also form a federation of all Associations of the Central Government employees with a view to launching a united campaign against retrenchment and the "poor scale" of pay.

10,000 Pound Sweepstake Winner Doped

EGYPT—The Jockey Club of Egypt has revealed that Maazouz, winner of the Mohammed Aly Sweepstake, which brings 10,000 pounds to the holder of the winner ticket, and 2,110 to the owner of the winner, had been doped before the race. Four tests on the saliva of the horse proved positive signs of alkaloid. The owner and the trainer have been exonerated of responsibility for the doping, but the groom has been arrested by the police.

Since the dope used is not narcotics, or cannot be proved to be narcotics, the police cannot proffer a charge and the gloom can only be held for 14 days. The horse, however, is disqualified for life.—Reuter.

P. N. BHATIA FOR MOSCOW

NEW DELHI, March 6, (A.P.I.): Mr. Prem Nath Bhatia formerly of the Army Public Relations Office and the "Statesman", is understood to have been appointed in charge of the Public Relations Office in the Indian Embassy in Moscow with the rank of First Secretary.

Mr. Bhatia is expected to leave for Moscow by the middle of this month.

8 COLLECTORATES FOR SAURASHTRA

Politcal Workers' Conference Suggests Demarcation

RAJKOT, March 6 (A.P.I.) — A conference of political workers of Kathiawar called here yesterday to discuss with the Saurashtra Government the question of demarcation of administrative units of Saurashtra, decided to divide the new State into eight Collectorates, four senior and four junior. It also decided to constitute Junagadh into a collectorate when "its position was finally decided".

The conference appointed sub-committees for touring different collectorates and fixing the boundaries of talukas in consultation with police officers of the areas by March 15.

The Prime Minister of Saurashtra Mr. U. N. Dhebar, addressing the conference referred to "alarming" reports of misappropriation of public property by certain rulers of Kathiawar on the eve of their merger into Saurashtra and instanced the case of the ruler of Gondal, who, he said, had converted a hill containing coal into private property. He asked the rulers to grasp the hand of co-operation extended by his Government "and co-operate with the Saurashtra Government in their own interest".

Mr. Dhebar deprecated the spirit of rivalry among certain Rupers on the question of establishing administrative headquarters. He empnasised that his Government considered the whole of Saurashtra as one unit "for purposes of economic development and administration".

PROHIBITION IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, March 6 (A.P.I.) — The Saurashtra Government, it is learnt, is contemplating the introduction of prohibition in certain selected areas as an experimental measure as a part of its constructive programme.

Mountbattens' Rangoon Programme

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API).—On March 11, Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Mountbatten of Burma will pay an official visit to Burma says a press note:

On arrival at Rangoon they will be welcomed by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Nu and other Ministers, and on arrival at the President's House will be received by H.E. the President, Sao Shew Thike and Her Excellency the Nainggandaw Thamadawgadaw. In the evening there will be an official dinner, followed by a display of Burmese dancing.

On March 12, Their Excellencies will visit the Jubilee Hall where the fallen leaders lie in State. On their return to the President's House, His Excellency will ceremonially hand over King Theebaw's Throne and Table.

On March 13 Their Excellencies leave by air for Calcutta, visiting the Shwedagaon Pagoda on the way to Rangoon airfield.

Move To Form Institute Of Engineers In Pakistan

Mr. K. Ahmad, Executive Engineer, Dacca and Hony. Secretary, Institute of Engineers, Pakistan, states as follows:—

At a meeting of the Association of Engineers, Pakistan, held on 19-2-48 at 25 Nilkhet, Ramna, Dacca, it has been decided to start an Institute of Engineers, Pakistan, with immediate effect to replace the Institute of Engineers, India. An Ad-Hoc Committee which will also act as Constitution Framing Committee was formed as follows:—

President: Khan Bahadur Md. Sulaiman, Hony. Secretary: Mr. K. Ahmad, Hony. Treasurer: Rai Saheb S. C. Ghose, Members: Mr. M. Ahmad, Khan Saheb M. A. Jabber and Mr. A. R. Nissar.

It was decided to invite Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister, Pakistan, to preside over the Inaugural Ceremony of the Institute to be held at Dacca on April 11, 1948. The Committee also proposes to publish a journal named "The Journal of the Institute of Engineers, Pakistan".

Those who intend to attend the Inaugural Meeting are requested to correspond with the Hony. Secretary, Association of Engineers, Pakistan, 25, Nilkhet, Ramna, Dacca, for their board and lodging during their stay at Dacca.

W. PUNJAB'S FOOD ECONOMY DRIVE

LAHORE, (I.P.S.): The West Punjab Government will launch shortly a food economy drive to meet the prevailing food shortage in the province. An order banning manufacturing of biscuits, cakes pastries and sweets will shortly be promulgated.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Magh Vad 12, 2004.
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Akher 25, 1367.
Parsi : Meher 6, 1317.
Sunrise : 6-53 a.m. Sunset : 18-46 p.m.
Hightide : 10-10, 23-10.
Lowtide : 05-02, 16-11.

To-day's Engagements

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE : Public meeting today, at 7-30 p.m., at Damoder Anandji's Compound Holi Chakla, Fort, to thank the public for support in the Municipal Election.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Discourse in Hindi by Dr. R. S. Samsi on "The Life and Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi", at 4-30 p.m., today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public lecture on "Maha Shiva Ratri, its Meaning and Message" today, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp Flora Fountain.

THE SOUTH INDIANS' WELFARE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, MATUNGA : The children of the school will put on boards a variety entertainment in the S. I. E. S. School Hall, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga G. I. P., at 6-30 p.m., today.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY) : Social Workers and Friends interested, are invited to a meeting at Poddar College, at 9 a.m., today, to discuss regarding the various civic grievances of Dadar, Matunga and Sion.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY : Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology", at 4 p.m. and Mr. B. D. Wagh, on "Planets and how they influence human destinies", at 5 p.m., today, the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS SEVA DAL : Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. will speak on "Duty of the Volunteer", at 8 a.m., on Sunday, at 'A' Ward Office.

THE GRAIN AND OILSEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION : Public Condolence meeting today, at 4 p.m., to mourn the loss of Maharaoshree Vijayraji of Cutch.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE : Charity show for the benefit of the Bohra Youth League Library and Reading Room at Super Cinema, today, at 9-30 a.m. When Kardar's famous picture "Sharda" will be shown. The tickets will be available either from the Office, 129, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, 3. Or at Super Cinema on the same day.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION : The existing political aims and objects of the Muslim Students' have been repealed 'in toto' by the resolution passed unanimously at the 32nd annual general meeting, and in their places revised aims and objects have been substituted.

LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD : After a three-day discussion of all aspects of the Industrial Truce and its implementation in the Provincial sphere, the Provincial Labour Advisory Board, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, adjourned on Friday to meet again on March 16 to further consider the issues and suggestions raised by representatives of employers. Labour and Government.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S GRADUATES' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Graduates' Union on 27-2-48, the following resolution was passed by the Women Graduates unanimously :—"This meeting regrets the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi and condemns the cowardly and cruel assassination of Mahatma Gandhi the greatest and most humane sons of India. The tragedy has happened at the most critical time in the history of India when his presence was most needed".

KANARA COLLEGE : A meeting of the members of the central fund committee and others interested in the Kanara College scheme will be held at 4 p.m., today (Sunday), at Dr. A. V Baliga's consulting rooms, Patel Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, March 7, (Sunday).

244 m. (1231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Been) 9-0 Saraswati Rane (Todi) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Radha (Roopak in Gujarati by Chandravadan Mehta) 12-15 p.m. Saraswati Rane (Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-5/ News (G) 12-55 M. S. Kanetkar (Lankadahan (Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News 1-40 Luise Vajid Mahmood Piano (Haydn) 2-10 Homi Kanga Violin (Tartini) 4-20 Madhavrao Tarabadkar (Bhoop) 4-50 S. R. Kulkarni (Kannada songs) 5-0 Hazara Singh (Guitar) 5-15 A programme (M) for children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 615 G. J. Watwe (Bhajan Kabir) 6-35 S. R. Kulkarni (Kanada Bhavgeet) 6-45 T. A. Motinath (Thumri) 7-0 Hori 7-10 Locals 7-15 Hazara Singh (Pilu on Guitar) 7-30 Madhavrao Tarabadkar (Pad K. P. Khadilkar) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from his own poems by Kavi Keshavkumar 8-45 Ogra (G) by P. M. Mistry 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7.240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Subah Ke Raag 5-45 p.m. Sumant Vyas (Gujarati Geet) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Snehrashmi Krut Geeto (Gujarati Geet) 8-15 G. J. Watwe (Bhavgeet) 9-0 V. A. Kagalkar (Puria) 10-0 V. A. Kagalkar (Bhoop).

Indian Appointed Lecturer At Oxford

Dr. M. N. Srinivas

Dr. M. N. Srinivas, who has just been appointed a University lecturer in Indian Sociology at Oxford, has secured this unique honour at a very early age. He is about 32.

Graduating from Mysore he joined the Bombay University school of Economics and Sociology, where he obtained the M.A. for his study of 'Marriage and Family in Mysore'. Later he took a Ph.D. for a field study of the Coorgs. He worked first as a Research Fellow and then as a Research Assistant in the school, gathered sociological material including folk songs both in the Tamil and Telugu Districts. The results of his studies have appeared in the Journal of the Bombay University and other learned journals.

Reaching England on the eve of V. E. Day, he won a Research Grant from the Carnegie Endowment and obtained a D.Phil from Oxford, where he joined the Exeter College. Now he will have the privilege of initiating a course of studies in Indian Sociology at Oxford.

Although his appointment has come into effect from the beginning of the current year, he starts lecturing only next year. He has asked for time for preparation; and as part of the preparation he is now settled in a village near Mysore for field study.

WORLD'S BIGGEST SOURCE OF FISH LOCATED

18-Mile-Long Shoal In Indian Ocean

What may prove to be world's greatest source of fish hitherto untapped has just been discovered by fishery expehts from Britain. Working night and day in tropical heat, they have been setting up a new research station at Aden.

The party, headed by the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office, Mr. Hicking, left Britain last month and already their work has met with a spectacular reward.

Observations from the air have been continuously carried out over the deep waters of the Indian Ocean. While flying over the Gulf of Aden an unusually thick shoal was sighted. It proved to be 18 miles long and was composed of sardines. Samples taken were of usually good flavour. A new kind of fish, tasting rather like salmon, has also been found.

It is expected that this new source of fish supplies will help to lessen the fear of famine in Pakistan and India. Speaking recently, Col. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said : "If all goes well we shall be able to send big quantities of dried fish to the people of Pakistan and India. That will help to relieve the food shortages in a big section of the world."

Big deep-sea fishing vessels are now being built for another expedition which is to explore the seas around Mauritius.

Gadgil In Bombay

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power arrived in Bombay by air on Saturday. He has come to Bombay to attend the meetings of the Maharahtra Provincial Congress Committee and also of its Excuture Committee.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO MR. P. K. SAVANT

In accepting the resignation of Mr. P. K. Savant, Parliamentary Secretary to the Health Minister and former Chief Refugee Officer of the Government of Bombay, the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, in a letter to him has paid Mr. Savant a high compliment for his services as Parliamentary Secretary and latterly as Chief Refugee Officer to the Government of Bombay.

B. C. MEHTA SLECTED TO BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Mr. Bhagwandas Chunilal Mehta has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry Constituency in the by-election caused by the resignation of Sir Sorabji Dorabji Saklatwala.

The ban on the selling of arms and ammunition to any licence holder without a special permit from the District Magistrate has been extended for a further period of two months from March 8, in the Dharwar District.

ADIWASI RELIEF IN THANA DT.

Measures Under Tenancy Act

Further progress has been made by the Government of Bombay in the matter of according relief to Adwasi tenant-cultivators in the Thana District during January last.

Reasonable rent was fixed in nine cases in the Dahanu Taluka. A landlord, who had recovered "nagli" in addition to the rent due to him, was made to pay the price of "nagli" to the tenant. Another landlord was compelled to return about 900 lb. of grass he had removed illegally from his tenant's field. Several other tenants were given chits showing adjustment of excess rent recovered from them for the previous year.

EXCESS RENT RECOVERY CASES

Altogether 57 cases for recovery of excess rent were disposed of in Umbergaon taluka and over 200 maunds of paddy, which had been collected in excess, were ordered to be returned to the tenants. A number of applications complaining of inadequqate payment of wages for cutting grass were also dealt with.

Two cases under the Tenancy Act were decided in Mokhada Peta.

Alleged Torture Of Student Denied

HYDERABAD, March 5 (OPI): A Press Note issued by the Nizam's Government says: "certain statements have recently appeared in a section of the Press regarding the alleged torture of a student name Yadhwa Reddy by the Police at Warangal. Following these Press statement it was rumoured that this student had died as a result of this alleged torture.

"The Director of Information is authorised to state that these allegations are untrue and the rumours unfounded. The student was arrested recently and detained in Warangal Jail. He is alive and is in good health. A medical examination has shown no mark of violence on his body".

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 6, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, recorded during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947, and departur from normal, recrded at 08-00 hours (I S. T.), on Saturday :—

Ahmedabad 99 70 0 4.4 plus 4.1, Allahabad 93 58 0 1.1 minus 1.1, Amraoti 93 67 0 4.7 plus 1.7, Baroda 101 66 0 0.2 —, Bhopal 93 66 0 4.2 plus 2.5, Bhuj 99 64 0 0.6 plus 0.2, BOMBAY 88 76 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 92 67 0 3.3 plus 0.6, Cawnpore 90 60 0 3.8 plus 1.9, Colombo 89 71 0 15.7 minus 9.3, Delhi 83 61 0 3.9 plus 1.5, Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 67 0 1.1 minus 1.0, Indore 93 69 0 0.9 minus 0.3, Jacobabad 88 65 0.1 1.3 plus 0.5, Jubbulpore 93 58 0 1.7 minus 0.8, Karachi 95 69 0 — —, Lahore 67 55 0 2.7 minus 0.1, Lucknow 90 57 0 1.5 minus 0.6, Madras 88 72 0 5.6 minus 5.7, Mysore 89 66 0 2.3 minus 1.2, Nagpur nil, Negapatan 84 74 0 14.7 minus 17.4, Patna 95 66 0 0.6 minus 1.4, Peshawar 79 54 0 1.5 minus 2.9, Poona 99 61 0.1 1.9 plus 0.5, Quetta 66 38 T 3.5 minus 2.1, Rajkot 101 65 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Rawalpindi 74 52 0 4.8 minus 2.2, Shillong 71 47 0 2.0 minus 1.6, Sholapur 97 70 0 0.4 minus 1.6, Srinagar 51 42 T 9.4 plus 1.2, Surat 94 70 0 0.2 minus 0.5.

9 MONTHS' R. I. FOR CITY ADVOCATE

False Claim To Defraud Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, convicted and sentenced Harihar Achrekar, an advocate of the Bombay High Court with a standing of nearly two decade at the bar, to nine months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further term of three months' R.I.

Achrekar was charged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with having filed a false claim before him to defraud the Government in respect of a sum of Rs. 23,780.

The accused, it was alleged, presented a claim to the Chief Presidency Magistrate stating that in the disturbances which followed the RIN mutiny, his house had been looted by 'goondas" and he was the loser of property valued at the amount of the claim.

While the suit was being heard by the C.P.M., the Home Department of the Government of Bombay, directed an anonymous letter they had received to the Police Commissioner. The letter alleged that Achrekar's claim was false and fraudulent.

Resulting upon the investigations undertaken by the police, a case of filing a false and fraudulent claim was registered against the accused before Mr. Vyas.

An interesting feature of the case is that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was the complainant on behalf of the Government of Bombay, had to stand in the witness box, in one of the Courts under his own jurisdiction.

Arrested For Alleged Rash Driving

A Fire Brigade van, it is alleged, driven at a break-neck speed, knocked down a pedestrian resulting in his instantaneous death, on the Mohammedali Road, yesterday.

Mohamed Zamin Hasan Khan, the driver was arrested by the Pydhonie Police, for the alleged offence of driving in a rash and negligent manner and thus causing the death of Rahmat Khan, a pedestrian.

Mr. N. Nasarullah, the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, released him on bail.

Alleged Breach Of Trust

Bombay Saturday

One Abdul Azeez, it is alleged, committed criminal breach of trust, when he tried to sell 90 baskets of leaves along with 2 bags of baloons, entrusted with him by one Raasakhan for export to Karachi, Pydhonie Police arrested him today.

It is alleged that the goods were entrusted with the accused for export to Karachi, but when he found at Alexandra Dock that these could not be exported, as customs duties were not paid, he straightaway loaded them in a lorry and took them to Null Bazaar for sale, instead of taking them back to the owner at Chinch Bunder.

Mr. N. Nasarulla, the Presidency Magistrate, at Mazgaon, released him on bail.

ASIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API): The Asian Youth festival will be held at Bombay from March 13 to April 14.

March 19 will be observed as Mahatma Gandhi Day" when Asian youths will pay their homage to "the Father of Asian Renaissance."

"An Asia has done it" exhibition will be held along with the festival in which Asia's progress in the spheres of art, literature, science and industry will be depicted

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West Indies Cricket Team For India

Negotiations On Financial Aspects Of Tour Going On: Five Tests proposed: Plea For Substantial Financial Guarantee

NEW DELHI, March 6, (A.P.I): A representative West Indies cricket team will visit India next winter on a three months tour it the negotiations at present going on between Mr. R. Karl Nunes, President of the West Indies Cricket Association and Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for cricket in India, prove successful. A tentative programme for the tour comprises ten matches in India including five tests of four days each and two matches in Ceylon.

Mr De Mello in a statement says:—"various reports have appeared in the press about the likelihood of West Indies cricket team visiting India next winter, but I refrained from making any statement until I received a reply to a letter I had written to the West Indies President seeking information on the financial commitments such a tour would involve. This information has just reached me and I propose to call an early meeting of the Board to discuss the matter.

"I must state in advance the cost of the proposed tour will be much higher than any similar venture so far sponsored. I do not want to go into details before the Board has a chance to discuss the matter, but the visit will entail an expenditure of roughly Rs. 1.50.000 for a party consisting of 14 players and a manager. The tour will last three months, during which, I intend recommeding to the Board that ten matches should be played in India and two in Ceylon.

FIVE TESTS PROPOSED.

In order to derive the maximum income from the tour, I feel that we should have five test matches, which will be played at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Baroda. I have chosen Baroda as a test venue, in order that one of these matches could be played on a matting wicket. This will be a courteous gesture to our visitors, who are accustomed to matting wickets; the other five matches I feel, should be arranged at centres other than the test venues, in order to give as many different enthusiasts as possible a chance of seeing the visitors in action, and I would suggest the following programme:—

Jamnagar (Vs West Zone)
Lucknow or Indore (Vs East Zone)
Patiala (Vs North Zone)
Hyderabad (Dn) (Vs South Zone)
Poona (Vs Combined Universities)

All the above matches will be of three days duration.

SUBSTANTIAL GUARANTEES NEEDED.

It will be readily seen that such a programme will necessitate substantial guarantees from the local associations concerned, as the bulk of the tours cost will have to be borne by India, we must be certain of collecting at least a lakh of rupees from the five tests, and above Rs. 40,000 from the five other matches. The balance of the money will be demanded from Ceylon. working on this basis, the scheme of guarantees I would suggest would be as under:—

Test match at Bombay	Rs. 5,000
Test match at Calcutta	Rs. 25,000
Test match at Madras	Rs. 25,000
Test match at Delhi	Rs. 15,000
Test match at Baroda	Rs. 10,000
South Zone match at Hyderabad (Dn)	Rs. 7,500
North Zone match at Patiala	Rs. 7,500
West Zone match at Jamnagar	Rs. 7,500
East Zone match at Lucknow or Indore	Rs. 7,500
Combined Universities match at Poon a	Rs. 7,500
Two matches in Ceylon	Rs. 12,500

GUARDING AGAINST POOR SHOW AFTERMATH.

I feel it inadvisable for any one centre to stage more than one match, particularly at Test centres for the reason that, with only 14 players, the visitors' test side will be practically the same as for the minor matches, and, should the tourists by any chance put up a poor show in their preliminary appearance, the gates for the Test are bound to suffer. With the heavy financial commitment we will have to face, this danger must be guarded against. Otherwise I would certainly have liked to give such centres as Bombay and Calcutta a second match each.

All the points I have raised, and the suggested itinerary that I have drawn up will be discussed by the Board at a meeting which I hope will be held by the end of this month.

If the tour materialises it will serve a twofold purpose. Not only will it give a new life and interest in the season ahead, but it will serve as a preparation for the M.C.C. visit next year. Most of the West Indies players taking part in the Tests against the M.C.C. this winter will be represented and the team will certainly include George Headley, the greatest West Indian batsman of all time, and a draw second only to Bradman.

Ranji Trophy semi-final: Bombay vs. Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD RECOVER AFTER BAD START

Aibara And Ashgar Ali In Big Stand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HYDERABAD (1st Innings) 282

A fruitful partnership of 164 runs between Aibara and Ashgar Ali of Hyderabad enabled the visitors to put a respectable though by no means a formidable total on the first day of the second semi-final of the Ranji Trophy proper between Bombay and Hyderabad.

On a perfect wicket which afforded little assistance to the bowlers Hyderabad started in a disastrous manner losing Bharat Chand Khanna, Ali Husein and A. Qureishi in that order for a paltry 15. All these three wickets which fell to Guard, playing his first match for Bombay in Bombay, who depended solely on his pace off the pitch to beat the batsman. Bharat Chand Khanna let an in-swing alone and saw his stumps being bent back. The other two batsmen were late with the swing of their bat which did not come down until well after the ball had passed them.

If truth be told, however, Guard did not fully merit his success. His length was never happy. Some of his delliveries which were definitely short-pitched might well have cost him dearly had he bowling to a quick-footed batsman or a batsman with a partiality for the hook. After his third success which was also his final success for the innings, he had the flattering analysis of 6.4 overs, 2 maidens, 10 runs and 3 wickets. When he was brought on again during subsequent periods, however, he had 43 runs knocked off him without securing another wicket.

At the fall of the third wicket Aibara, the visitor's captain filled the vacant crease and ably supported by Ashgar Ali proceeded to exploit the limitations of the Bombay attack to the full, never relenting even for a moment his stern grip on the game until the very end. This Hyderabad pair made the bowling look easily playable and no bowler seemed to have made any impression on them. Aibara and to a lesser extent Ashgar Ali repeatedly stepped out of their crease to reduce the length of the ball and drove it well between the covers. Raiji, though never a menace, bowled well during the long spells he was called upon to operate and impressed by his untiring efforts in laying a fresh trap for the batsmen. His final figures of three wickets for 76 runs do him justice for once the threatening fourth wicket partnership was broken Raiji appeared to be troubling the other batsmen.

Gulam Ahmed, who always takes his batting lightly was concerned in an annoying 7th wicket partnership which realised 43 runs. Gulam Ahmed as well as his partner Nizam Yar Khan made gifts of their wickets by thoughtlessly running themselves out just when they looked like causing some anxiety to the bowlers.

The home side's fielding was good and always appeared to be safe. Although picking up and throwing in was sometimes uncertain, the Bombay fielders did not cause many runs to be wasted either in wild returns or misfielding

HYDERABAD (1st Innings).

Bharat Chand Khanna b Guard	1
Ali Hussein b Guard	2
A. Qureishi b Guard	9
Ashgar Ali l.b.w. Raiji	84
E. B. Aibara c Mantri b Umrigar	105
Rahim c Guard b Raiji	0
Gulam Ahmed run out	40
Nizam Yar Khan run out	21
Rauf b Irani	8
Ibrahim Khan c Dickinson b Raiji	1
Bhoopathy not out	0
Extras	11
Total	282

Fall of wickets:—1/1; 2/4; 3/15; 4/181; 5/187; 6/219; 7/262; 8/277; 9/282 and 10/282

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
P. M. Umrigar	21	7	48	1
G. M. Guard	18	4	53	3
V. R. Amladi	11	3	27	0
B. R. Irani	9.2	3	11	1
J. J. Kore	20	2	56	0
M. N. Raiji	33	8	76	3

Umpires—Messrs. Bhave and Karmarkar.

ENGLAND FIGHT BACK

Make 226 For 6 In Second Knock Against W. Indies

GEORGETOWN (British Guiana), March 5 (Reuter): England, adding only one run to their overnight score, were dismissed for 111 runs in reply to the West Indies first innings total of 297 for 8 (declared) on the third day of the Third Test match here today.

Forced to follow on, they fought with their backs to the wall on a nightmare pitch and at close of play had earned a 40-run lead, scoring 226 for 6.

England continued to fight back after tea, and at close of play had scored 226 for 6, having thus gained a lead of 40 with 4 wickets still to fall.

A wonderful catch by Christiani dismissed Hardstaff without addition to his tea score. Trim, who had had stitches inserted in a cut near his eye after being hit by the ball, insisted on coming back, and off his very first ball, a long hop, Hardstaff was taken by Christiani at backward short leg. Hardstaff had batted 91 minutes, and hit one six and six fours

Allen soon became another victim of Fergusons Guile, but Cranston took up the challenge and hit six fours before falling in Goddard's leg trap.

In the 45 minutes remaining for play, Evans and Ikin both batted splendidly, and had put on 41 for the unfinished seventh wicket partnership when stumps were drawn.

ENGLAND (2nd Innings.)

Hardstaff c Christiani b Trim	63
Allen l.b.w. b Ferguson	20
K. Cranston c Christiani b Goddard	32
T. G. Evans (not out)	37
J. T. Ikin (not out)	18
Extras	8
Total for 6 wickets	226

FALL OF WICKETS—1 for 21 2 for 51, 3 for 52, 4 for 137, 5 for 145 and 6 for 185.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Trim	13	2	38	1
Williams	18	8	29	0
Goddard	20	7	37	1
Ferguson	30	4	95	4
Pierre	3	0	19	0

Legbyes 4 wides 1 noballs 3.

Reception To Returning Indian Cricket Team

BOMBAY, March 6 (API).—The Bombay Cricket Association has decided to give an official reception to the members of the Indian Cricket team to Australia on their return home next week. The Governor of Bombay will preside over the function which will be held at the Cricket Club of India on March 11.

A-I FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TRIVANDRUM, March 6. (A.P.I.): In the All-India Football tournament under the auspices of the Travancore Football Association held last evening at University stadium the Cubbon Star (Bangalore) defeated the United Club (Coimbatore) by four goals to nil.

DAVIS CUP PROSPECTS

India And Pakistan Will Face Stiff Hurdles In First Round Of European Zone

LONDON, March 6. (Reuter): India and Pakistan both face stiff hurdles in the first round of the European Zone of the 1948 Davis Cup competition.

India will be up against a stronger British team than that which reached the third round last year, while the Swiss, who oppose Pakistan, can once again call upon their champion Jose Spitzer, and Hans Hounder—the pair that defeated Greece last year before falling to the eventual zone winners, Czechoslovakia.

The splitting of the All-India representation into separate entries from the newly formed dominions has left tennis followers in Britain in doubt as to which Dominion the leading players now represent. As far as it can be ascertained here, it is understood that India has the services of Sumant Misra, the National Number One, together with Man Mohan, Narendranath, and Jimmy Mehta. If that is so, they have a useful squad capable of testing all but the very best.

It is learned that Pakistan main hopes will rest on Ghaus Mohammed and Dilip Bose, second and third respectively in the All-India Rankings.

AUSTRALIAN CUP.

MELBOURNE, March 6. (Reuter): The smallest horse in the field, Mr. F. J. Hendrisicksons Bannertte, by Polar Bear out of Bandrol, gained a neck verdict in a thrilling photo-finish, to decide the £3,250 Australian Cup run over two miles and one and a half furlongs on the fast Flemington track here to-day.

NEGRO BOXER KNOCKED DOWN

Gus Lesnevich Retains World Championship

NEW YORK, March 6. (Reuter): Gus Lesnevich, 33-year-old holder of the world light-heavy-weight title since 1941, took only one minute and 58 seconds of the first round to knock-out Billy Fox, 21-year-old Philadelphia Negro, and retain his championship at Madison Square Garden here last night.

A crowd of 18,453 paid 149.519 dollars to see the fight. Lesnevich swarmed all over his youthful opponent and had him in trouble right from the first punch. He battered Fox for nearly a minute with rights and lefts to the head, and then sent him crashing to the canvas with a right to the chin.

The Negro jumped up quickly and fought back furiously but soon went down again under a barrage of blows. Once more he got to his feet, but Gus clipped him with another right. Fox landed flat on his back, tried to stagger to his feet at the count of eight, fell back to the canvas and was counted out.

Lesnevich scaled 12 stone 7 pounds, 2 3/4 pounds heavier than Fox. It was the champion's second win over Fox. He won on a tenth round knock out in the first meeting in February of last year. Fox's defeats at the hands of Lesnevich are his only reverses in 52 bouts.

BOMBAY RACES

Another Smashing Win For Redbay

Maduri Survives Objection In Gen. Obaidullah Khan Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Lying almost last till the six, the great Redbay when urged responded to the call of his rider in the home-stretch and wearing his opponents one by one from the outside, the Irish-bred horse had the race in safe-keeping half a furlong from the winning post. With only Du-Bon-Air declining, the nine contestants were fairly well despatched. Cromwell was in front for a while but approaching the grand stands Mubarak drew along side and the pair raced neck to neck for over half a furlong. The latter then speeded up and established several lengths lead when passing the ten. Eastern Jest and Redbay were far behind. Cromwell dropped back passing the six and Mubarak also gave up nearing the four Ferial was in command closely attended by Jawahir and Taisch when heads were turned home, when Redbay was seen travelling very fast on the outside. Sailing smoothly thereafter, the brilliant (Walvis Bay-Rosebud) horse spared 1 1|2 lengths from Taisch at the end.

Maduri, short-head winner of the Gen. Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup also moved from far backward position when claiming the narrow verdict from Chocolate Baby. The winner and the runner-up came late from the outside and fought a great finish to the post but close home Chocolate Baby appeared to have hampered with Maduri and drove her further out. To the utter surprise of many observers, Khade, rider of Chocolate Baby raised a frivolous objection and more surprisingly the stewards were in session for quite a long time when overruling it.

The public choice, Chin Up rattled up from behind soon after passing the two and convincingly held up the late finishing Windsor Park in the concluding event.

Sixty-eight solvers of the treble pool collected Rs. 2142-8-0 each.

The following are the results:

THE MATUNGA PLATE—(Div. II) 7 Furs.

H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's POUND NOTE 8-13 Medhe 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 9-3 B. Khade 2
Mr. and Mrs. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-11 J. Bhosle .. 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-13 Poshni .. 4
Won by 1 1|4, S-hd., S-hd.
Time 1m. 33 secs.
Not run—Prize Bond, Killarney.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, and Rs. 22, 17 and 20 for places.

THE MATUNGA PLATE—(Div. I) 7 Furs.

Kumar Chiman Singh's BRONZE-WING 8-11 Uttamsingh 1
Mrs. E. Reuben's ATOMIC 8-9 Damodar 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATAKHA 9-0 Poshni 3
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's PROGRESS 8-6 Kasbekar 4
Won by S-hd., 2 1|2, 1 3|4.
Time 1m. 32 2-5 secs.
Not run—Golden Horn, Chhatrapati, Golden Memory, Belle d'Antibes, Miss Rutty, Lira's Choice.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 11, 14 and 16 for places.

THE MATHERAN PLATE—1 1|4 Miles.

Mr. H. R. Somekh's BELLEMERE, 8-2 Shiba 1
Mr. F. J. Collins's GOLDEN MOON 8-8 Cunningham 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATENT PID 8-6 Damodar ... 3
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's GEETA RANI 8-6, Purshottam 4
Won by Hd., S-hd., S-hd.
Time 2 ms. 14 2-5 secs.
Not run—Bashir Centurion, Home Spun.
Tote paid Rs. 151 for win, and Rs. 36, 15 and 24 for places.

THE HARBOUR PLATE—(Div. I) 7 Furs.

Mr. F. M. Potia's PRIDE D'ANTIBES 8-7 Damodar 1
Mr. Drawoodbhai Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-4 Jones 2
M|s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's SUPER CHARGE 8-11 Roberts 3
M|s. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 8-8 Cunningham 4
Won by Nk., 3|4, 1.
Time 1m. 32 2-5 secs.
Not run—Stylish Lady, Fitna.
Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, and Rs. 18, 16 and 26 for places.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—1 3|4 Miles.

Mrs. Justice's REDBAY 9-12 Jones 1
Mr. S. N. Singh's TAISCH 7-10 Roberts ... 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PRIORATE 8-3 N. Dar 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 8-3 Raffaele 4
Won by 1 1|2, S-hd., 4 1|2.
Time: 3 ms. 7 1-5 secs.
Not run—Du-Bon-Air.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 13, 17 and 14 for places.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1 Mile.

Mr. Rafi's MADURI 8-4 Purtusingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 7-11 P. Khade .. 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's PARTHIAN 7-10 Roberts 3
Mrs. F. W. Northmore's PHILBOROUGH 8-7 Raffaele 4
Won by S-hd., 3 1|2, 1 1|2.
Time 1m. 43 secs.
Not run—Royal Crusader, Dev Doot.
Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, and Rs. 20, 28 and 36 for places.

THE SURAT PLATE—6 Furs.

Mr. P. R. Khosla's THALWIL 8-10 Duncombe 1
M|s. Syed Amjad Ali and Mohamed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 9-2 Kheemsingh 2
Major A. Svamvur's SAME AGAIN 8-6 Rickaby 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM POM II 8-6 P. Khade 4
Won by 1 3|4, 3|4, 3 1|2.
Time 1 m. 16 3-5 secs.
Not run Rim Jhim, M. and B.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, and Rs. 22, 32 and 44 for places.

THE HARBOUR PLATE—(Div. II)—7 Furs.

M|s. F. J. Guzdar and J. J. Guzdar's CHIN-UP 8-5, Damodar 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 9-4 Uttamsingh 2
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's HIKMET 8-9 Aurobinda 3
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's DULHAN 8-9 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Prince Vijit, Princess Sheila, Glitter.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, and Rs. 15, 40 and 51 for places.

Plea For Pudukottah District

PUDUKOTTAH, March 6, (A. P. I.): The Pudukottah Bar Association has appealed to the Government of Madras to constitute Pudukottah territory, which has merged with the Madras Province, as a district with Pudukottah as its headquarters with the addition of a few taluks from the adjoining districts.

The Association in a resolution adopted at a meeting recently say such a step will help to preserve the integrity of Pudukottah as a unit and also relieve the congestion in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore Madura and Ramnad.

Temple Entry At Maskawad

Mr. Dadasaheb Chowdhari, President of the East Khandesh District Harijjan Sevak Sangh, declared the famous Vithoba Temple at Maskawad in the Jalgaon Taluka open to Harijans on March 2 in the presence of over 2,500 people who included Harijans.

The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister of Education, Government of India, has sent a message to the Hindustan Scout Association; stating "I trust that the Hindustan Scout Association will continue to gather strength and be in a position to undertake the additional duties before it in the new India.

BIGGEST MEDICAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR INDIA'S ARMED FORCES

Nucleus Will Be Provided By Army Medical College Functioning At Ganeshkhind

POONA, March 6 (A.P.I.)—India's armed forces will soon have their biggest medical training centre established in Poona. The main nucleus of the centre will be provided by the Army Medical College, already functioning at Ganeshkhind in Poona, and it will bring about a co-ordination in the activities of this college and other similar military institutions, such as the Central Pathological Laboratory, the Blood Transfusion Centre, the School of Radiology and the Typhus Research Station.

The new centre will be housed on a plot of land measuring 42-1/2 acres, known as Eve's Estate, which has been bought by the Government for a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 and quite close to the Combined Military Hospital, the largest Army Medical Hospital, which will serve as the training ground for the students of the centre. The shifting of the Army Medical College to its new premises will commence next week.

"MILBANK OF INDIA"

In less than four years since its establishment, the Medical College at Ganeshkhind has come to be recognised as the "Milbank of India." Senior Medical men of the Indian Army, who formerly proceeded to Milbank in England for specialising in Medicine and Surgery, now come to this centre for such training. Its first course for these men has attracted eleven medical members of the army, with a service of over six to eight years behind them. These 'future commandants of medical units' as Col. P. P. Chawdary, Commandant of the College described them to a party of journalists, who were taken round the college by army authorities, get here advanced training in surgery, medicine, pathology, malaria and administration. Col. Chawdhary, who has spent 23 years in the Army and commanded medical units in Burma, Malaya and other theatres of war, is assisted by four other specialists, Lt-Col. N. D. Karani, Lt-Col. T. D. Choblani, Lt-Col. A. K. Deb and Lt. S. K. Basu. Occasionally the college draws on the advice and guidance of civilian medical experts.

The college also provides for the training of junior men and others in over a dozen courses in Hygiene and Medicine. Till lately the average attendance at a time in the college was over 200, but due to certain exigencies it has now dwindled down considerably. Since its establishment in 1943 — when it was known as the Army Medical Training Corps (India) — nearly 3,000 members of medical units have gone out of this centre — trained in the application of the medical knowledge they had gained on the military side.' These trainees included Indians, British and even Chinese.

Considerable attention is also paid at the centre to research work especially in the field of food and nutrition problems and control of Malaria.

Replacing Steel By Treated Timber

NEW DELHI, March 6 (API).—A scheme, which, according to experts, will revolutionise the working of the Indian forests is under way. The scheme proposes to replace steel by treated timber.

An informal conference of the representatives of the Ministries of Industry and Supply, Defence, Railways, Communications, Transport and the Power Board which met here to discuss the questions generally agreed that certain Government departments and other users of steel could use treated timber for their requirements. Details of the requirements, particularly of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Power Board will be made known shortly. It is decided to set up a joint technical committee to examine the availability of timber.

Australian Wheat For India

MADRAS, March 6. (A.P.I.): The S.S. "Indian Shipper" carrying 1,000 tons of Australian wheat for Mysore, 1,800 tons for Hyderabad and 6,208 tons for the Central Provinces arrived at Vizagapatam Port on March 4, 1948.

The S.S. "Gullpool" with 5,500 tons of Pakistan rice for Madras arrived Calicut Port on March 4, 1948.

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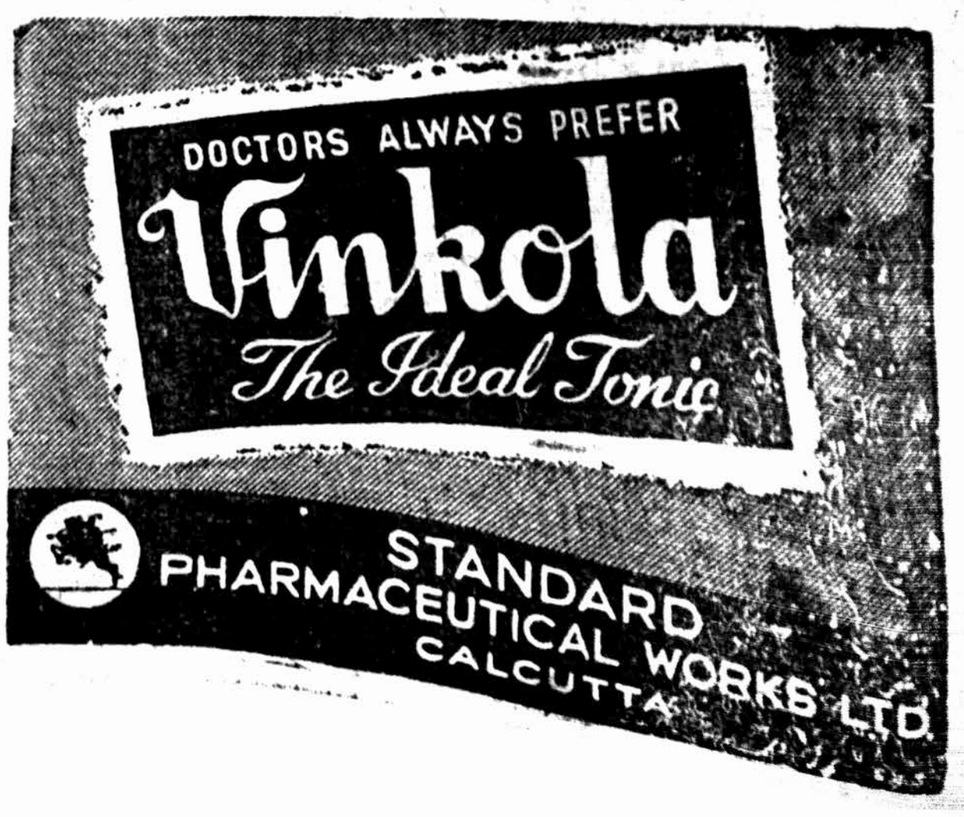

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George Telegraph Training Institute Calcutta. Session 1948-49. Wireless Telegraphy, Radio Servicing Engineering, Aero-Mechanics and Automobile Engineering. For the above session admission closes on 7th April and lectures begin from 8th April, 1948. This Institute has been selected by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs as one of the Examination Centres for the all India Examination in Wireless Telegraphy. For other Technical, Railway Transportation & Commercial Subjects students can take admission at any time. Special arrangements has been made and classes are being conducted for shorthand in Bengali, Hindi, Urdu and Assamiya. Ladies also admitted—Morning, Day and Evening Classes are held. For Prospectus apply with Four annas and nine pies postage stamps to the Principal. 7651

MISCELLANEOUS

Gramophone mainsprings are now available in assorted sizes. Trade enquiries are invited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43 Park Mansions. Calcutta—16.

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 6

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds after declining at Rs. 1665 steadied at Rs. 1675.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 6.

The local cotton market again remained closed and it is said that normal trading would take place from next Thursday. Quotations were nominal as under:—

I. C. C. March	594	0	0
I. C. C. May	583	0	0
I. C. C. July	589	0	0
I. C. C. Sept.	594	0	0

COTTON PRESSED

Pressed during week ending 13 February.

	1947	1946
Bales	62,882	52,277
Total Pressing from 1st Sept. to 13 Feb.	10,22,333	997,968

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

Upto 26 Feb.	Bales
Invisible Supply	1242037
Receipts Rail and Sea	982587
Road	6500
Total	2231124
Total Exports	605603
Despatched by Rail	192806
Mill consumption	509772
Total	1308181
Stocks	922943

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 1200 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 5

March	34.35+35
May	34.46+33
May Highest	34.48+35
May Lowest	33.99—14
July	33.64+29
October	30.60+30
December	30.00+15
March	29.75+20
May	29.50+20
July	28.75+15
Middling Spot	34.20+30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, March 5

March	34.34+34
May	34.45+35
July	33.60+32
October	30.60+30
December	30.04+24
Middling Spot	3.420+30

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 6

The Bullion market was steady today with moderate demand. In view of the recent rise in prices buyers are now cautious. Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	159	0	0
Ready Gold		109	4	0
Sovereigns		70	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, March 6

The Produce market was quiet today with restricted business. It is said that the new export duty will discourage exports and surplus stocks will have depressing effect. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 133/14 and declined at Rs. 133/6 Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS.

Madras ready	Rs.	31	2	0
Bold ready		30	12	0
Khandesh ready		31	4	0
February-March delivery		30	10	0
April-May delivery		29	11	0

CASTORSEEDS.

Ready	32	12	0
May delivery	133	6	0

LINSEED.

Ready	25	4	0
February-March delivery	25	4	0
April-May delivery	24	4	0

OILS.

Groundnuts ready	17	1	0
March delivery	17	0	0
April delivery	16	11	0
Castorseeds 1st Quality	20	0	0
Castorseeds Com. Quality	19	0	0

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPA)

Silver trade circles reported to-day that supply and demand were maintaining an "even keel" in the silver market and there was little expectation of a change in price. The price has remained constant at 74 5/8 since November 3 last year.

KARACHI MARKET.

KARACHI, March 5.

Cottonseed NT Ready 6/2; Desi 8/8; Steady but quiet. There were no exports yesterday. Gold Ready 105; Sovereigns 70/4; Silver Rupee Coins 128/8; Market firm on account of good demand on Bombay account for Gold. Cotton Ready Four 55; Sind NT Rollor 70; May 56/8. Market steady. Spot turnover yesterday totalled about 3,500 Bales exporters being principal buyers. Exports yesterday 6,000 all for foreign countries.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 5

American Telephone and Telegraph	160-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	31-3/4
Chase National Bank	34-1/2
Sinclair Oil Co.	16-5/8
Firestone Tyre And Rubber Co.	45-3/4
General Electric Co.	32-3/4
General Motors	52-1/4
Ingersol Rand	120
International Nickel	25-1/4
National City Bank of New York	38-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/4
Texas Corporation	54-1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	98-1/4
U.S. Steel Corporation (Common)	70
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/2
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44

NEW YORK BLACK PEPPER

NEW YORK, March, 5.

Spot	38.00
March	37.50
May	36.00
July	36.00
September	36.00
October	36.00
Sales	nil

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 6.

Tata Ordinary 349-8; Tata Deferred 1675; Indian Iron 31-9; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27-11; Bombay Dyeing 1047-8; Central India 333-2; Gokak 334-6; Kohinoor 581-4; Simplex 224; Swadeshi 637-8; Tata Power 1552-8; Associated Cement 172; Belapur 356; Bombay Burma (Old) 452-8; Scindia 29-15; Central Bank 89-6; New India 74-6; Tata 2nd Pref. 148-2.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 5

Silver Spot	45d.
Silver Forward	45d.
Gold	£8.12.3

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on:

New York Selling	4.0275
New York Buying	4.0325
Madrid	44.00
Montreal Selling	4.0275
Montreal Buying	4.0325
Zurich Selling	17.34
Zurich Buying	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

LONDON WHEAT.

LONDON, March 5.

Australian wheat (bulk) 137/6 Mar./Apl. Quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 5

War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£76-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	£105-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1962 and after	£103-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£113-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£10-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£118-1/2
National Bank of India	£35-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially at 6.785

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, March 5

U.S. price of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents

ARRANGEMENT FOR JAPANESE COTTON CREDIT HARDEN N. Y. COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, March 5.

There were modest gains at the opening influenced by spot-house buying of near months. Then prices reacted on appearance of hedges and other selling possibly due to technical reasons. The disappointment at the continued delay in the export programmes plus sluggishness in the textile markets were contributory factors. Later prices steadied on routine trade demand with firmness of grains being helpful. The commodity Credit Corporation reports that pledges to the current loan upto February 27th totalled 232,000 bales compared with 123,000 in a corresponding period last year, the daily news record estimates cotton average acreage at 22 million against 21,387,000 last year. Prices advanced sharply on active covering and renewed buying prompted by reported completion of negotiations regarding Japanese cotton credit arrangements reportedly involving 200,000 bales. Scarcity of contracts intensified the upswing and the market closed firm with sales estimated at 275,000 bales.

WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPA)

A routine situation continued in Worth Street trading to-day.

Despite the recent rise in cotton and good futures, the buyers interest was on the slow side. Opinion expressed among some commission bouses was that the present quiet situation would continue for the next thirty days or until the overall price situation can be fully evaluated.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 6.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1960	101	4	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	1	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable.	100	2	0
3 p.c. 1996 Con.	100	5	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	8	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	9	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	8	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	5	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	0	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	101	2	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	100	14	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	100	11	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1951-59	105	12	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	102	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	8	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	12	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	101	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	12	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	4	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	4	6
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	112	0	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust.	112	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	112	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
6 p.c Municipality 1954. New 977	120	0	0
5 p.c. B P. T.	101	9	0
	112	0	0

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, March 5.

Initial irregularity was attributed to wheat declining under increased commission house selling on reports of good additional moisture in the Southwest. Later prices firmed on renewed commercial demand and short-covering. Buying was stimulated by continued light receipts and limited country offerings with only fortyfour cars of maize received in Chicago this morning. Towards the close active profittaking and selling by large local operators forced prices down as much as 2-3/4 cents from the day's high levels.

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 6.

	Pies.
45X11.	
Ready	121
Feb.-March	114
April-June	107
40X28.	
Ready	99 9 0
Feb.-March	98 8 0
April-June	96 8 0

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, March 6.

150 D. March	8	11	3
120 D. Ready	9	6	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 6.

Fagan	644/97
Chaitra	703/6

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, March 6.

Coiryarn Beypore 145/155; Quilandy 165/175; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbled 100; Cocoanuts Raw 95/96; Dry 97/98; Cocoanut Oil 305; Copra Office 206; Dilpasand 210; Madrasnottam 230; Pepper Wynaad 720; Country 700/710; Dry Ginger Chernad 240; Ernad 225; Coffee Robusta 95; Timber Pali 57/8/60; Junglewood 20/28; Vellapine 42/8/45; Benteak 35/40; Teak 90; Mango Planks 3/3/4; Teak Rosewood 18/20.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 5

March 2.57 asked
May 2.49 to 2.49-1/4
July 2.28-1/2 to 2.28-3/4
September 2.25-1/2 to 2.25-1/4

of art, iterature, science and indus-

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 6, (Reuter): The London Stock Exchange remained closed today.

CROSS RATES.

LONDON, March 6, (Reuter): T. T. London on New York 4.0275 Selling. 4.0325 Buying.

NEW YORK STOCK

NEW YORK, March 6, (Reuter): T. T. New Work on London previous closing 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/4.

NEW YORK SILVER

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

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Hauz Kazi, Delhi (India.)

Air Patrols To Counter Shark Menace

SYDNEY.—To lessen the risk of shark tragedies the New South Wales Surf Life Saving Association will ask the Royal Australian Air Force to fly week-end patrols over Sydney beaches. President of the Association (Mr. Adrian Curlewis) said he was gravely concerned at the "very real nature of the shark menace.

"All safety measures possible should be taken to protect those taking part in one of the most popular sports in Australia," he said, after announcing his intention to approach the RAAF and appealing to all surf lifesavers to concentrate on "shark-watching" as a major duty.

A scientist and a professional fisherman have confirmed that the shark menace is growing along the NSW coast.

Mr. E. Abbot, in charge of the shark meshing trawler Viking, said that 14-knot current had been sweeping down the coast from Queensland for the last month and had brought a large number of sharks to Sydney beaches.

"The warm currents from the north bring sharks into NSW waters; then to escape the colder souther waters, the sharks leave the current and come close inshore to the beaches. During the month I have noticed no easing of the rate of flow of the current.

Dr. H. Thompson, Chief of the Fisheries Division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said sharks were most plentiful in February when the water round Sydney beaches was warmest—about 77 degrees. There were fewer sharks in March when the water temperature dropped to 60 degrees.

STYMIE TO RUN IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK Mrs. Ethel Jacobs, owner of the world's leading money winning thoroughbred, Stymie, is contemplating entering her horse in several of the big races in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina this year.

Seven-year-old Stymie has already been nominated for the Hypodrome de Las Americas, Mexico's greatest event, which will be run in Mexico City on May 9, but it is understood that Stymie's visit to the southern countries will depend on the showing he makes this spring at the northern meetings.

Mrs. Jacobs still has hopes that her horse will reach the million dollar mark in earnings. The total now stands at dol. 816,000. Stymie waes bought for only 375 pounds.

Fruit & Vegetable Sellers' Grievances

The Secretary, Fruit and Vegetable merchants' Association writes:

Athur Crowford Market is the sole centre of wholesale trancastions of fruits in the city of Bombay. Bombay Municipality gets Rs. 255,000/- as solid income by way of scale rent only per year. Moreover this income is rising by leaps and bounds. But no vigilant attention is paid to the legitimate grievances and improvement of the Market.

There is acute shortage of space and vital need of sufficient sheds. Brokers have to heap up the baskets of delicate, perishable and ripe fruits under the blessing of sun, carry on their business, too, and run the risk of deterioration of their goods to earn their just living. Moreover, recently one of the old and worn out biggest shed has been demolished with the intention of reconstructing another on large scale and modern plan; but in vain; Still further to crown the whole, the Municipal authorities have formed the opinion that such sheds being utilised by the dealers for storing purposes, a storage fee for the unsold parcel remained due to lack of customers and end of business hours may be haged in addition to the scale rent Accordingly a new proposal has been recommended to the Standing Committee of the Corporation stating that this additional charge will be effective measure to remove congestion, maintain greater orderliness and effect batter supervision instead of admitting inability to meet the grievances.

As this drastic measure will lead to liquidating the fruit business in Bombay, I urge the Corporation to investigate and do justice.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT OF CHINESE MUSLIMS

Threat To Chiang Govt.

SHANGHAI:- Pro-Soviet Muslim tribesmen in China's troubletorn northwestern province of Sinkiang are threatening to break away from Central Chinese rule and set up an independent "East Turkestan State".

According to General Chang Chih-chung, Director of the Government's Northwest Headquarters, Ili (Muslim) tribal leaders in spite of promises to refrain from subversive activities, were continning their attempts to create an "East Turkestan" state and stepping up their conscription programme.

The separatic movement in Sinkiang, however, is reported to have made little progress as it is confined to the three border areas of Ili, Tah cheng and Akosu. "The people of other districts" according to General Chang, "do not want separation from China."

General Chang denied there was any discrimination between Chinese and Muslims—as charged by the Ili leaders—and added that Muslims received the same treatment as Chinese.

General Chang, who is at present in Nanking conferring with the Central authorities on the Sinkiang problem, said that he had invited the Ili leaders to meet Government representatives either at Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang, or Nanking to open negotiations and settle differences peacefully.

"While it is comparatively easy for the Government to comply with the last three requests", General Chang said, "it will be extremely difficult to relieve Masul Sabri of his present duties, since he was made governor only a few months ago."

Meanwhile, the Central Government authorities are reported to be considering a five-year reconstruction plan for Sinkiang, designed to improve the living conditions of the people there.

The plan is divided into six sections—agriculture, mining, industry, farming, communications and hygiene and provides for the creation of a technical assistance group to be composed of 60 to 70 experts who will be sent to Sinkiang to train technical personnel

Another measure which will be carried out soon is the construction of a network of highways linking Sinkiang with Kansu, Chinghai (Tibet), Ninghsia and Suiyuan provinces.

The Central Chinese authorities, observers here belive, are anxious to come to terms with the tribal leaders, fearing that open rebellion in little-known Sinkiang may lead to a general uprising in the whole northwest where some 10,000,000 Muslims—half of China's total Muslim population—still hope to realise an old aspiration—to form an autonomous Mohammedan Government.

Although most Muslims in China have Turkish blood in them their features are hardly distinguishable from the Chinese. They dress like Chinese, all speak Chinese. But they still observe Mohammedan customs—and reject work. Children of mixed Chinese-Muslim marriages regard themselves as Muslims.

Theoretically, the Chinese consider the Muslim people one of the five great races of China (the other four are Chinese, Manchu, Mongol and Tibetan), but most Chinese deny them racial separateness, claiming that they have been sinicised.

Their forefathers—early Arab traders—settled down along China's northwestern frontier around the sixth century. Before the middle of the seventh century Muslim mosques had been built in Canton, South China port.

For centuries the Muslims stubbornly resisted Chinese absorption, but gradually lost their Turkish culture, adapting most that was Chinese, and became more or less submissive to Chinese laws.

There were two Muslim rebellions in the 19th sentury—one in Yunnan where they set up a kingdom for a time, and the other, when they seized control of all the northwest, only to be suppressed after a campaign lasting 11 years.

Some quarters here believe that with the central Government authorities tied up with the spreading civil war in Manchuria, North China and even Central China, Muslim Leaders may consider the time opportune for another bid to establish their own state which would unite all the Mohammedans of Central Asia.

Atomic Power Plant May Be Operating By End Of 1949

NEW YORK (UPA)—Sumner T. Pike, member of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, said recently that an atomic power plant may be in operation by the end of next year, says Paul F. Ellis, UPA Science Writer.

Pike told a meeting of the Cooper Union Forum that such new power will come into use gradually, and "will serve to supplement rather than replace other sources."

Speaking of the first experimental power plant, he said:

"It seems likely that this plant may not make more than enough power to run the pumps and blowers and other auxiliaries that are necessary."

He said that "it seems quite probable that in the next decade positive net useful power will be produced for a narrow scale of uses where costs are a very minor factor."

"Frankly, until design has gone a great deal farther than at present, he said, "none of the major cost factors is measurable. We are attacking this problem with the aid of industry, some universities and our own laboraories.

"We look for success but at a date so far away that no one need worry about the utility of his present plant, or other plants now being constructed. It seems reasonable to expect that atomic power will come in gradually, will serve to supplement rather than replace other sources, and may never do more than to fit into niches for which it is particularly suited."

Pike said that the commission "needs lots of good men" if the country is to "get measurably closer to our goal of knowing the facts about the nucleus of the atom."

"Scarcity of good scientists" he said, "is visible in practically every one of the old line fields. Education practically dried up during the war and is only now getting back into its swing". He said the Government "probably" would make grants and fellowships to encourage young men to make careers in the field of atomic energy.

Another problem, he said, is "that of a general, broad, country-wide understanding of the elements of this business which people are going to need to have in order to make up their minds as to how they want to have this thing handled."

"The developments in the nuclear field—some of them are here, more of them are coming—they must be handled in the public interest and by the voters through the Congress which passed the laws and us who administer this particular law," he said. "To deny this existence of the problem and hide our heads in sand, or to let chilly panic take hold of us when the name of atomic energy is mentioned, is just the worst possible procedure."—UPA.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP PROSPECTS

LONDON: (Reuter) If it is decided to run Rainbow's End in the Lincolnshire Handicap. she will be ridden by C. Rowley.

J. Dyson has been engaged to ride Mr. F. W. Dennis's Good Tone in the Lincolnshire Handicap, and Percy Evans will be on Mr. T. H. Farr's Bees Corse

Bees Gorse, who is trained by Col. W. E. Lyde at Middleham, is doing well in his preparation for the "Lincoln", and may go to Redcar for a spoil of work on the sands. He did his training there last year before winning a six furlong handicap at Lincoln on the first day of the season.

FLIPPER BACKED FOR "LINCOLN?": There has been strong support during the past few weeks for Lord Rosebery's horse, "Flipper," in the Lincolnshire Handicap. "Flipper" is now the best backed horse in the race, and substantial business has been transacted at odds of 25 to 1 downwards. Bookmakers have laid "Flipper" to lose many more thousands at 22 to 1 but declined to offer more than 20 to 1. Jack Jarvis, "Flipper's" trainer has won two "Lincoln" Handicaps. His first success was with Flamenco in 1935 and his second winner was Phakos in 1938.—Reuter.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, March 5.

Prices were fractionally mixed in quiet trading with operations awaiting further developments in the domestic and international situations. Minings mostly improved with predictions that domestic consumption of leading nonferous metals will continue at high levels through next quarter together with Kennecott copper record 1947 earnings. Buildings paid scant attention to estimates that engineering construction contracts awarded in the past week rose to 183 million dollars which is the second highest weekly volume since the war. Averages were Industrials 16.783 and rails 49.34. Activity was the slowest in many months with traders disinclined to extend commitments in view of the economic and political uncertanties. Prices were virtually unchanged from midday. The decline in automotive this week emphasised the shortage of steel and raised doubts in production steel and raised doubts in some quarters as to the chances of earlier predictions being realised of production of upwards of half million vehicles this month for new postwar record. A mild rally developed in final trading notably among leading chemicals, motors, tobaccos, steels, softdrinks and films with the latter noting that the motion picture association president Mr. Eric Johnston, has postponed his return from London. The market averages generally finished slightly higher. The market closed irregular.

U. S. Stock Of Gold Reaches New High Of 23,036 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPA)—The Federal Reserve System reported today that for the week ended March 3 the nation's gold stock rose to a new high of 23,036,000,000 dollars. However, the money in circulation fell to an aggregate of dol. 28,024,000,000.

KARACHI COTTON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 6.

Cottonseed N. T. Ready Rs. 6, Desi Rs. 8-4. Exports 1,280 bags for Kathiawar ports. Goli Ready Rs. 104-4, Sovereigns Rs. 70, Silver Coins Rs. 128. 4 F Rs. 55, Sind N. T. Roller Rs. 70, May Rs. 57. The market firm with fair demand from exporters, who bought about 2,500 bales. Exports yesterday totalled 5,730 all of which were for foreign countries.

36-NATION WHEAT AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON. March 6. (Reuter): A 36-nation wheat agreement putting a ceiling price of two dollars a bushel on wheat exported by the United States, Canada and Australia was announced to-day.

The International Wheat Council made public a 5-year pact, which is subject to approval by the United States Congress, and to ratification by the other Governments concerned.

The agreement fixed a minimum price, as well as the two dollars maximum.

The minimum will be one dollar fifty cents a bushel in the first year, 1948-49.

It will drop ten cents a bushel annually until 1952, when the minimum will be one dollar and ten cents a bushel.

Australia Asks For Migration Of Britons

LONDON, March 5 (Reuter): The British Cabinet will soon discuss a proposal from Australia that millions, instead of thousands of Britons migrate to Australia, it was learned here today.

According to some informants, the proposal, made on a personal basis by the Australian Immigration Minister, Mr. Arthur A. Calwell, also provided for transfer of certain British industries and part of the British national debt.

Britain suffers from acute manpower shortage in her fight against economic disaster, but official policy indicated clearly that, in the interests of the Commonwealth, hat asks for of the Commonwealth efforts will be made to assist migration to any Dominion that asks for it.

British Merchant Fleet

Britain's merchant fleet, which totalled 17,750,000 tons gross in 1939, and which suffered crippling losses during the war, had been built up again to 16,500,000 tons two months ago. This is revealed in the report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom just published

Churchill's Warning To Britain

"Third World War Rolls Towards Us With Every Act Of Communist Intrigue"

LONDON, March 6 (Reuter).—Wartime Premier, Winston Churchill said today, in a letter supporting the Conservative candidate at the impending Croydon election, that the "menace of a third world war" approached with "every act of Russian imperialist aggression."

The Opposition Leader wrote: "Any thinking man or woman can see that we are all moving into a terrible situation at home and abroad. The march of events in the near future will inexorably dominate all our party politics at home. Not only bankruptcy and privation approach us in this island, but the menace of a third world war rolls towards us with every act of Russian imperialist aggression and Communist violence and intrigue.

"Your return to Parliament by a large majority will be viewed, not only here at home but all over Europe and America, as a proof of reviving British strength and moral purpose."

REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

All-Party Exploratory Meeting Next Week

LONDON, March 6, (Reuter): An all-Party exploratory meeting to be held in London next week may decide whether a fully reformed British House of Lords is likely to emerge from the present Parliament.

Lords reform, if adopted, is likely to involve a second Chamber of 300 members instead of the present 800 who are largely Conservative. Of the 300 half would probably be hereditary Peers elected by their fellows and the other half House of Commons' nominees chosen for the value of their public services.

Whatever form the revised Chamber may take, it is certain that the Government will still insist upon cutting the Peers present power of delaying legislation from two years to one year or fifteen months at most.

Key to the success of the negotiations will be the Opposition's eventual acceptance or rejection of the plan to cut the Lords powers of delay.

Conservative leader, Winston Churchill is expected to produce some of his old thunder when he speaks in a debate on the navy estimates on Monday.

CHUNGKING MAY LOSE MANCHURIA

Chinese General's Plea For Speedy Military Aid From U. S.

NANKING, March 6 (Reuter): General Li Tsung-Jen, Commander-in-Chief of China's Northern Headquarters, believed there was an immediate danger of the Chinese Government losing Manchuria if the United States did not provide speedy military assistance, according to an American observer who returned to Nanking today after interviewing Chinese military leaders.

General Li openly expressed the opinion that if Manchuria fell, North China would follow a year later and within two years the Communists would have complete control of all China.

From this base India, Burma, Indo-China and Malaya would quickly succumb.

RANGOON, March 6. (Reuter): The President of the Karen National Union, Saw Ba U Gyi, to-day denied that the Union, representing Burma's largest racial minority, was organising an armed insurrection to establish a Karen "Parallel Government".

Benes More A Prisoner Than Head Of State!

PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADERS' CLAIM

Hope To Persuade Foreign Countries Not To Recognise Present Prague Govt.

FRANKFURT, March 6 (Reuter).—Dr. Pavel Tigrid, former editor of the People's (Catholic) Party paper "Lidova", and M. Edvard Haur, former member of the Party's Foreign Policy Committee, said here today that Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak President, was "more a prisoner than Head of the State," the German News Agency, DENA, reported.

The People's Party leaders, both refugees from Czechoslovakia, said the President was "kept completely" in isolation.

REDS BEAT UP FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE?

"I know that the Communists beat up Dr. Prokop Drtina, former Czechoslovak Minister of Justice. I know Dr Drtina and I am convinced that this strong man never attempted suicide", Dr. Tigrid said.

"The spot where he was found covered with blood is so far from the windows of his villa that he would have had to make an enormous leap to fall there."

Dr. Drtina was found at midnight of February 27 under his window with his skull fractured. He was said to have left a letter saying that he intended to commit suicide.

The two Czechoslovak politicians said that their aim was to persuade foreign countries that the present Government in Prague was illegal and should not be recognised.

NO CHANGE IN CZECH FOREIGN TRADE

PRAGUE, March 6 (Reuter).—Dr. Antonin Gregor, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade, told Foreign correspondents here today there would be no changes in Czechoslovak foreign trade as a result of recent events.

The structure of foreign trade must remain to import raw materials and export manufactured goods he said.

"We shall meticulously fulfil all our existing commercial obligations and we expect our commercial partners abroad will do the same."

The main part of Czechoslovak exports will continue to go to the West the Minister said, although it was true the five-year plan would raise exports to the East to about 45 per cent of the total.

Dr. Gregor denied Czechoslovakia had any idea of creating a self-sufficient economy, and said that on the contrary she wanted to increase exports and imports to raise the standard of living of the Czechoslovak masses.

During discussion it was made clear that "East" meant countries with planned economies "West" countries with liberal economies.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE

Trade negotiations with France would start as soon as agreements had been reached with Belgium, and the Czechs were prepared to begin trade negotiations with Britain at any time, Dr. Gregor added.

The Czechoslovak Government has approved a proposal to set up state Courts in the regional centres of Prague, Brno, Bratislava and Kosice to try people accused of serious offences against the security of the Republic.

ONE FAMILY MEMBER: ONE ROOM

M. Evzen Erban, Social Democrat Minister of Social Welfare, has prepared a new housing law to be introduced next week, it was understood, which will tackle the housing shortage on the general principle of "One Member of the Family—One Room". Local authorities will be empowered to house homeless families by moving people with more rooms than members of their family into other accommodation.

BR. LABOUR PARTY'S STATEMENT REJECTED

The Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party cannot agree with your rejecting the British Labour Party's statement on Tuesday condemning the new czechoslovak government.

"The Czechoslovak Social Democratic PParty cannot agree with your attitude towards the February events and the present state of affairs in this country", the statement said.

CZECH EMIGRES PLOTTING IN MUNICH WITH BR. HELP?

"Newes Deutschland", the Soviet-licensed paper in Berlin, today accused Czech emigres in Munich with plotting aggainst the Republic with British help.

170 CZECHS CROSS BORDER INTO BAVARIA

The German News Agency, D.P.D. said that altogether 170 Czech refugees had crossed the border into Bavaria in the last few days.

FOR GALLANTRY IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, March 6. (A.P.I.): A further list of officers, V.C.O.'s, and other ranks whose names were brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command (until recently known as Dep Command) for conspicuous gallantry in action in Jammu and Kashmir is now available.

They are: Infantry—Major S. P. Chopra, Capt. M. P. Machaiah, Capt. Bakshish Singh, Jemadar Basdeo, Jemadar Vishnu Powar, Jemadar Dhan Singh (posthumous) L-Hav Jadhunath Singh (posthumous), Naik Krishna Sonawane, L-Nk Karam Singh, Sepoy Chanan Singh, Sepoy Surjan Singh, Sepoy Man Singh (posthumous); State Forces—Capt. Hazura Singh, L-Naik Phuman Singh, Indian Armoured Corps—Jemadar Umrao Singh.

I. N. T. U. C. Executive Meeting In Bombay

BOMBAY, March 6. (A.P.I.): The Central Executive of the Indian National Trade Union Congress met in Bombay to-day to discuss ways and means to implement the "industrial truce" Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, President of the I.N.T.U.C. presided.

The Executive is also understood to have discussed the fixation of minimum wages for workers in all types of industries, and passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

Among those who attended the meeting were: Suresh Chandra Bannerji, Mr. P. K. Sharma, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bidesh Kulkarni, Abidali Jafferbhoy, President of the Bombay I.N.T.U.C., and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards Kashmir Operations Relief Fund.

Ayangar And Setalvad In New York

NEW YORK, March 6. (Reuter): Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Chief of the Indian Delegation discussing the Kashmir issue before the Security Council of the United Nations, arrived in New York to-day by air from Bombay. He was accompanied by Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, and three other officials of the Delegation.

Mr. Ayyangar told Reuter he was tired after his long trip and did not care to make a statement to the press.

YEMEN RULER'S DISCLAIMER

Says He Had No Hand In Murder Of Predecessor

CAIRO, March 6 (Reuter).—Imam Abdullah El Wazir, who proclaimed himself Ruler of the Yemen after overthrowing the Government on February 18, has disclaimed responsibility for the murder of his predecessor, Imam Yaha Hamid-Du-Din, the Egyptian weekly newspaper "Abkhar El Yom" reported today.

The paper claimed to have obtained a report of the Arab League Mission which went to the Yemen to investigate the situation there after the Emir Seif El Islam Ahmed, son of the assassinated Ruler, had declared himself "King" in defiance of Imam Abdullah.

Other press reports said the new Ruler had rejected a suggestions for a plebiscite and had threatened the Arab League that, failing recognition of his regime, he would seek foreign aid.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia was reported from Aden to have adopted a neutral stand in the dispute between the two claimants to the Yemenite throne, saying he would abide by the decision of the Arab League.

Emir Ahmed was still in his mountain refuge today, trying to induce neighbouring tribes to unite with him against Abdullah El Wazir, according to a Reuter despatch from Aden.

Navy Rocket Reaches Altitude Of 78 Miles

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPA).—A new Navy rocket reached an altitude of 78 miles and a top speed of 2,000 miles per hour—both new records for American-built rockets.

A Navy and Army joint announcement said that the rocket, named "Aerobee", was launched successfully at White Sands, New Mexico, yesterday. The "Aerobee" fell short of the record 114 miles altitude and 3,500 miles per hour speed set by the Army in its tests with captured German V-2 rockets. But it eclipsed the record of 34 miles and 2,100 miles per hour established last year by the Army's American-built "Black Corporal."

Ghulam Abbas To Meet Jinnah

Kashmir Situation To Figure In Discussions?

LAHORE, March 6. (A.P.I.): Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas, President of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, who was released early this week after sixteen months' detention by the State authorities, arrived in Lahore this evening en route to Karachi where he will meet Quaide Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan.

Shortly after his arrival he called on the West Punjab Premier, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot.

Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas disclosed that Sheikh Abdullah, head of the Kashmir Emergency Administration had visited him thrice in the Jammu prison and had talks with him on the Kashmir imbroglio. Begum Abdullah had also seen him.

Considerable importance is attached to the unexpected release of Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas and his impending visit to Karachi to meet Mr. Jinnah.

DACOIT SHOT DEAD BY RAILWAY POLICE

CALCUTTA, March 6 (API).—One man was killed when the Railway Protection Police opened fire on a gang of dacoits who were attempting to break open a wagon of a goods train when it stopped at the distant signal at Surdiah, about 14 miles from Kharagpur, according to information received here. The incident took place this week.

It is stated that when about 25 dacoits were attempting to break open the wagon, the Railway Protection Police Squad warned them. The dacoits, however, began stoning the police who then opened fire, resulting in one of the dacoits being killed.

R. S. S. Declared Unlawful In Sind

KARACHI, March 6 (A.P.I.): The Government of Sind has declared the *Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh* as an unlawful body throughout the Province.

CYCLE—RICKSHAWS TO GO FROM APRIL 1

Bill Passed In Bombay Legislative Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cycle rickshaws will be banned by Government in Bombay Province from April 1 this year, according to a Bill, passed by the Legislative Assembly today, amending the Bombay Public Conveyances Act of 1920.

This Bill empowers the Commissioner of Police to refuse to grant licenses for any class of vehicles, if in his opinion, it is undesirable that such vehicles should be used as public conveyances.

As many as ten Bills passed through all stages in the Assembly this morning in the course of an hour-long session.

Another Bill which was passed by the House sought to amend the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act of 1923, so as to exempt from entertainments duty "soldiers, sailors or other defence forces in uniform of any nationality". According to the Provisions of the Original Act, only Allied Forces were exempted.

Mr. Babubhai Patel, opposing the Bill, asked why military personnel alone should be exempted and not other classes of public servants, for example, Hindustan Seva Dal volunteers, or, (He added, amidst laughter), members of legislature. To this Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, replied that the duties of the army and other defence forces were much harder than those of civilians and, therefore. it was necessary to make their life more interesting by giving them certain privileges. "As for members of this House", Mr. Desai added, "I do not think they require any more amusements". (Laughter).

In answer to a question, Mr. V. L. Mehta, the sponsor of the Bill, said that according to the clauses in the Bill, Home Guards also could enjoy the privileges.

The House also passed a Bill seeking to amend the Land Aquisition Act, authorising the priliminary survey of lands likely to be needed for any public purpose and empowering officers to carry out such survey with a view to ensuring that land aquisition proceedings are completed as expeditiously as possible

ALIGARH STUDENTS ON PEACE MISSION

ALIGARH, March 6 (UPI): Members of the Aligarh Students' Congress have decided to go out among the masses in the rural areas to preach Mahatma Gandhi's message for communal harmony during the ensuing summer vacation.

It is understood, before dispersing for the vacation, members of the Students' Congress will hold an informal conference and chalk out a programme for implementing this decision. Some of the professors of the University, it is stated, nave offered to help them in this noble mission.

Chinsurah Honours Rajaji

CALCUTTA, March 6 (A.P.I.)—Five addresses of welcome were presented to his Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, Sir C. Rajagopalachari, when he visited Chinsurah, 23 miles from Calcutta yesterday.

Replying to the addresses, His Excellency said that there was a general awakening in the country and amenities given to one or two towns would not satisfy all the people. The taxation system of the country would have to be changed.

His Excellency paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's memory and said that Gandhiji wanted that all the people should be truthful and love one another. If all of them in the country acted as if Mahatmaji was still alive and watching them, all would be well with them.

The addresses were presented by the Hooghly-Chinsurah Town Congress Committee, Hooghly Harijan Vidya Mandir and the Chinsurah Ratepayers Association.

His Excellency returned to Calcutta in the evening. Among the places he visited in Chinsurah were the Hooghly Imambara and the Harijan Vidya Mandir.

BRUSSELS, March 6 (UPA)—The Belgian Council of Ministers announced that punitive measures would be taken against the Belgian Official News Agency, Delga, for circulation of a settlement concerning the alleged evaluation of the currencies of the five powers participating in the Brussels Conference.

Co-operative Farming To India's Rescue

Gandhian Plan Views Village Economically Self-Sufficient And Politically Free, Says Dr. Mukherjee

MYSORE, March 6 (UPI).—"The nation in India still lives in the village and in the cottage. Therefore all reconstruction must start from the village as its centre. All schemes of such reconstruction, politial, economic or educational must reckon with the fundamental facts of Indian life, and of India's historic heritage and cultural traditions in which they must be rooted", observed Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee delivering the Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture on "Problems of Post-war Reconstruction."

"India through the ages," Dr. Mukherjee added, "has been built up as a rural civilization which is still represented today. Nearly three-fourths of her populations, about 300 out of her 400 millions, live on land upon which the pressure of an increasing population is too heavy. The co-operative farming will solve the problem of the un-economic holding which is the greatest handicap to agriculture in India. Another fact of Indian agriculture is that it has its off-seasons, for about half the year, during which millions of agriculturists remain without work. They must have work to feed them in suitable handicrafts which they can ply to profit in their village homes. The most important of these is spinning and weaving in the Gandhian Plan. The Gandhian Plan stands for the self-fulfilment of the individual, the unfolding of his personality as the end of the economic and political system."

In conclusion, Dr. Mukherjee said that the economic reconstruction of the village must not be an isolated process but part of the larger political reconstruction, by which every village would be revived as a Republic affiliated to the District and Provincial Democracies as part of a whole. This traditional Indian Plan might be called "Gandhian Plan viewing the village as economically self-sufficient and politically free."

Russo-Finland Military Alliance

Five Political Parties Oppose

HELSINKI, March 5 (UPA): Five of the six political parties which hold 148 of the 200 seats in Parliament went on record today against any military alliance with Russia that would bind this country to a Soviet eastern bloc.

As a result, President Juho Paasikivi conferred anxiously at length with Foreign Minister Carl Enckell in an attempt to draft a satisfactory answer to the personal request of Premier Josef Stalin for a Russian-Finnish mutual aid treaty.

Informed sources said Paasikivi would name a delegation, possibly tomorrow, to go to Moscow for negotiations, but the delegates would be instructed to do all they could to keep Finland from being fully aligned with the satellites bound to Russia.

The leaders of three right wing parties one by one, expressed to Paasikivi their firm opposition to any treaty which would make Finland a military ally of Russia. The leaders of the two left of center parties made it clear they favoured negotiations but opposed a treaty which would bind Finland militarily to an eastern bloc.

This left on the Peoples Democratic Union, which includes the Communists, unqualifiedly in favour of a military treaty with Russia. They hold 50 seats in Parliament.

Error In Stalin's Letter To Finnish President

HELSINKI, March 4. (UPA) Observers here said that the correction of error in translation may provide a loop-hole in Finland's needs to escape signing a military pact with Russia.

The error was found in the translation of Stalin's personal letter to President Paasikivi.

The revised translation indicated that the Soviet Union is seeking a similar but not identical pact with Finland as was singned with Rumania and Hungary.

The majority of the Finnish parliament reportedly had opposed the signing of a treaty containing Clause Two of the Rumanian and Hungarian pacts which provided that all mutual assistance should be furnished in case of war. The Finnish leaders interpreted this to mean that Russia could use the Winnish Army anywhere in case of hostilities. Finland, however, has no objection to opening negotiations on a treaty of friendship with Russia and a revised translation of Stalin's letter may present the opportunity to propose this.

Of Finland's six political parties, only the Communist-led Democratic Union expressed in public its view—of course in favour of a pact. The remaining five parties opened a round of crucial conference today with practically all reportedly opposed to military provisions being included.

Paasikivi held direct telephone conversations with party heads asking them to have their replies ready tonight.

U. S. Note To Poland, Czechoslovakia And Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON, March 6. (U.P.A.): The United States, in one of the shortest and curtest notes on record, today refused to consider Polish. Czechoslovak and Yugoslav requests for voice in any conferences on Germany.

Under Secretary of State Robert Loviet accused the three countries of making "many statements which are not in accordance with facts." He expressed United States Government's views in indentical two-sentence notes sent to the ambassadors of the three countries

The United States notes were prompted by a meeting of the foreign ministers of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in Prague last month. In their declaration those Foreign Ministers had denounced the American-British-French conference on Western Germany which is about to start in London and insisted that no action on Germany could be taken without the participation of all major allies as well

Reparation Shipments From Japan To Start

TOKYO, March 5. (UPA) Seven ships are scheduled to call at Japanese ports during March to load reparations shipments for China. British Dominion Colonies and the Netherlands East Indies, SCAP's Reparations Section announced today.

All the shipments will consist of machine tools and secondary metal-working equipment from former Japanese Army and Navy arsenals. They were delivered to four Allied nations under the advance transfer reparations programme

NEWS IN BRIEF

CALCUTTA, March 6 (A. P. I.)—A. A. ('Baby') Arathoon, the All-India and Burma Amateur heavyweight champion, beat Inspector Grant of the Calcutta Police on a second round T.K.O., in a contest organised by the Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation, at the Sports Stadium of the All-India Exhibition, last night.

NEW DELHI, March 6 (A.P.I.)—Sir Usha Nath Sen has been appointed a Member of the Delhi University Court for a period of three years.

PESHAWAR: (I. P. S.)—There is acute shortage of sugar in Pakistan, particularly in N.W.F.P. Several cases of looting of sugar wagons by tribesmen at Kohat Railway station have been received. The authorities do not know how to deal with the tribesmen.

LAHORE: (IPS)—The West Punjab Government will launch shortly a food economy drive to meet the prevailing food shortage in the province. In order banning manufacture of biscuits, cakes, pastries and sweets will shortly be promulgated

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association towards the cost incurred in sending a team to Lucknow.

Future Of Indo-China

France May Consider Mediation By 'Good Offices Commission'

LONDON, March 6, (Reuter): The 'London Times' today suggested that if Bao Dai the Ex-Emperor of Annam, cannot succeed in achieving a "firm peace." In Indo-China of if the forthcoming conference at Hue between the three yields no conclusive results France might well consider mediation as a "Good Offices Commission" like the one in Indonesia.

This paper also expressed the opinion that Doctor Ho Chi Minh, head of the Viet Nam Republican Government appears to be "fortified" as leader of the Indo-Chinese movement and that his partisans seem prepared to continue their operations indefinitely.

The 'Times' editorial continued: "All this is the more disappointing because the main foundations of the federation of Indo-China have already been laid

At the beginning of the year Cambodia and Laos were formally admitted to the French Union as associated states' and the Government of Cochin-China seems ready to co-operate effectively with the French in their endeavours to restore order.

It is in the other 'Ky' Annam and Tongking that the real trouble lies. The French attempt to restore the prestige of Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, and to secure his recognition as the spokesman of the nationalist aspirations of the people of the two larger 'Ky' spring mainly from the conviction held in Paris that it is impossible to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with doctor Ho Chi Minh.

U. S. LOAN TO FRANCO

Spanish Bankers Sail To America

LONDON, March 6 (IPA): Spain's two biggest bankers and other unofficial representatives sailed today from Britain for the United States to negotiate credits for General Franco with the Wall Street financiers. These bankers are, Count Fontanar of Banco Urquijo and Ignacio Herrero of Banco Hispano Americano

It is reported here that some American financiers have arrived in Madrid to conduct negotiations with the Spanish Government for a loan of fifty million dollars.

French Assembly Rejects Communist Proposal

PARIS, March 6 (Reuter)—A Communist proposal to repeal the French Government's anti-inflation levy law was rejected by a majority of 16 votes in the French National Assembly early today during an all-night sitting.

The voting figures showed 285 in favour of the repeal motion and 301 against it.

Discussion of the Assembly's Finance Commission Bill for the modification of the anti-inflation levy began almost immediately after the rejection of the repeal motion but was adjourned at 4-45 a.m. G.M.T. (10-15 a.m. I.S.T.) until 3 p. m. G.M.T. (8-30 p.m. I.S.T.)

AUSTRALIA TO REDUCE WHEAT PRICE

SYDNEY, March 6, (Reuter): Australian Wheat officials, commenting on reports from Washington that the International Wheat Conference had decided to fix the maximum export price of wheat at twelve shillings six pence (Australian) a bushel, said today that Australia would reduce the price of wheat to Britain to whatever price was agreed upon by the Conference.

They estimated that the new price, affecting the sale of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat to Britain and of 25,000,000 bushels to India, would reduce Australian returns by £26,000,000.

Not all Australian wheat would be sold at the price fixed by the Conference, it was stated.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN N. W. F. P

PESHAWAR, (I.P.S.): There is acute shortage of sugar in Pakistan, particularly in N.W.F.P. Several cases of looting of sugar wagons by tribesmen at Kohat Railway station have been received. The authorities do not know how to deal with the tribes-

Will Soviet Back India At U.N.O.?

LONDON, March 5 (IPA)—Political quarters here are keenly interested in the next move on the part of the Sovie Union with regard to India for a mutual aid alliance. Any approach to Pakistan from Soviet for an alliance is ruled out as impracticable.

Reports emanating from non-official sources suggest that if India is favourably responding to Soviet overtures, the representatives of the Soviet Union and Ukraine in the Security Council are likely to come out openly and declare their "policy of abstention" as no longer effective, to offer support to India on the Kashmir imbroglio. It is interesting to note here that Kashmir is so strategically situated at a point where Indian and Soviet territories meet, that Soviet is eager to conclude some sort of mutual aid assistance with India.

Observers here declare that Anglo-American pressure may be brought to bear upon Pakistan in intensifying Kashmir operation against India in order to prevent Soviet approach to India, in view of Kashmir's strategic position.

The developments in Europe are likely to hinder the progress of the Security Council proceedings on Kashmir issue.

Pope Refuses Dispensation For Michael?

WASHINGTON, March 5, (U.P.A.): A Catholic News Service dispatch from Rome reported today that Pope Pius XII has reported to grant a dispensation for the marriage of ex-King Michael of Rumania and Danish Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

The dispatch said that information came from a "very reliable source' not connected with the Vatican. The stumbling block in the marriage is that Michael is a member of the Greek Orthodox church while his fiance is a Roman Catholic.

Under church law, the Pope could not grant a dispensation unless Michael agreed that any children would be reared as Roman Catholics. It was indicated that Michael balked at this condition because it might establish a Roman Catholic heir in the Rumanian monarchy which is traditionally orthodox.

Big Five Consultations On Palestine Issue

U. N. Delays Endorsement Of Partition Programme Indefinitely

LAKE SUCCESS, March 5 (UPA)—The Security Council, opposing Russia and the United States, delayed indefinitely formal endorsement of the United Nations programme for partitioning Palestine.

The vote was five favouring, one against and six abstentions.

The rapid-fire succession of votes on the American proposal paragraph by paragraph, the Council approved by a vote of seven favouring and four absentions the motion for Big Five consultation on Palestine and recommendations about instructions which should be given to the Palestine Committee.

The Council immediately announced the Big Five consultations would begin Monday morning at 04.00 p.m. G.M.T. in the Manhattan offices of Gromyko.

The Soviet delegate told reporters that he was "satisfied" with the final results of voting even though the Council rejected the American move for outright endorsement of partition. Gromyko pointed out that the language of the adopted proposal gave left-handed endorsement to the partition scheme. It called on the Big Five powers to consult and "inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and make recommendations as a result of such consultations to it regarding guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission with a view to implementing the resolution of the General Assembly. Gromyko's amplification is in part from the words "with a view to implementing the resolution of the General Assembly." The Council pointed out in passing the wording that it did not commit itself to take any steps aimed at implementing partition.

The final paragraph in the motion as approved appealed "to all governments and peoples, particularly those in and around Palestine, to take all possible action to prevent or reduce such disorders as are now occurring in Palestine."

A British spokesman announced that the consultations would begin as "Big Four consultations" because Great Britain will not appear on Monday. He said Britain will remain at the call of representatives of the United States, Russia, China and France to provide information about the situation in Palestine. The spokesman said that this is in line with the boycott announced by Britain in the Council when Big Five talks were first proposed last week.

The spokesman said that Britain would not take part in Big Power talks on the same level as the others but would merely be "on call" to furnish information.

Britain's boycott made it certain that only four of the Big Five would discuss the substance of the matter at least at the opening stages.

RUSSIA AND U.S. STICK TOGETHER

Russia and the United States jointly asked the United Nations Security Council today to authorize immediate Big Five talks on the problem of Palestine. The two Big Powers thus achieved harmony on major part of the formula for settling disagreements over how to enforce partition.

Snarled by parliamentary manoeuvrings, the Council adjourned for lunch without vote on the differing proposals. The snarl developed after the Jewish Agency for Palestine served a notice in the Council that Palestine's Jews will proceed on their own to set up the Jewish Palestine state if the United Nations cannot back up its partition decision.

The long morning meeting brought Russia and the United States close together on one of the two main aspects of the matter. American delegate Warren Austin, acting at the request of Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko scrapped the American demand for a special Big Five "Committee" to consult on Palestine. Gromyko opposed the formal committee, asserting that the Big Five should be free to consult without limitations on "direct basis." Austin said that, if it would bring American-Russian harmony and make prompt United Nations action possible, he would agree. Austin agreed to putting a 10 to 15-day deadline on the Big Five talks as suggested by Gromyko.

The two Big Powers stuck together also in insisting on the face of heavy opposition that the Council formally endorse Palestine partition before tossing the problem to the Big Five. It was possible that the luncheon adjournment would produce an American-Russian compromise resolution powerful enough to head off the threatened rejection of the endorsement clause in the American Palestine formula.

As the afternoon session opened, Austin submitted a completely revised United States motion upon which the United States and Russia had agreed during the recess.

The basic provisions of the motion call for Big Five consultations with a report back to the Security Council within 10 days. The Big Five would be instructed, Austin said, to inform the Security Council of the situation in Palestine and make recommendations about instructions to the Palestine Commission for implementing the General Assembly resolution of partition.

During the luncheon intermission, Gromyko and Austin held a private conference which, officials said, resulted in a substantial agreement on the formal proposal for Big Five Palestine consultations.

West Africa Demands Self-Govt.

ACCRA (GOLD COAST) March 6, (Indian Press Association) Following rioting here in which Ben Tamakloe Secretary, ex-Servicemen's Union has been arrested, the Colonial Office has ordered investigation into these disturbances. A state of proclamation of emergency has been declared in Gold Coast. All the West African political parties have issued a joint manifesto demanding the recall of the Governor immediate grant of self-Government and convening of a Constituent Assembly to transfer power to the people of West Africa leading to responsible Government.

Truman Returns From Vacation

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPA): President Truman returned to the capital today by air, tanned and hearty from the Florida vacation but lot of troubles awaited him and he called a meeting at 09.00 p.m. to start considerating them.

Among the problems were the political turmoil created by the southern revolt against his civil rights programme, the Palestine issue and the complications of expanding Communism in Europe. Also confronting him as he drove to the White House from the National Airport where 30 members of the Civil Rights Congress. They were picketing in front of the White House. The pickets marched up and down shouting, "Mr. Truman, we are going to fight until we get our civil rights." They were protesting against the deportation proceedings against four alleged Alien Communists.

REFERENDUM FOR FRENCH INDIA?

NEW DELHI, March 6 (IPA)—Discussions are going on here between the French Embassy and the Indian Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the proposals which the French Ambassador, M. Levi, recently brought from Paris on the future of the French Establishments in India.

It is reported that a referendum is to be held shortly under the joint auspices of the French and Indian authorities to ascertain the wishes of the population. Although the French India People's Convention has demanded for the "immediate unconditional withdrawal of French sovereignty from the five Settlements", the Indian Press Association reliably understands that the proposals now being discussed here are centered round: (1)) complete abdication by France of her political sovereignty; (2) continuance of cultural relationship between the two countries; and (3) Economic and Trade relations.

BEAVERBROOK SEES 'NO PROSPECT OF WAR'

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPA): Lord Beaverbrook, British newspaper publisher and wartime Cabinet member, today said he does not think war is imminent.

Beaverbrook left on the 'Queen Mary' for Southamton after a three-months vacation in the West Indies. He said he could see "no prospect of war while the United States has aircraft carriers at Istanbul and much finer aircraft carriers in the land mass of the British Isles".

Raids On Business Areas In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 5 (UPI): Books and papers were seized by the Special Police of the Government of India following raids on ten places in business areas in Calcutta.

It is alleged that after the death of Gandhiji certain persons managed to effet restriction on telephone calls between Bombay and Calcutta for about 24 hours by some means. This brought about a fall in the rate of silver and gold and certain persons made profits.

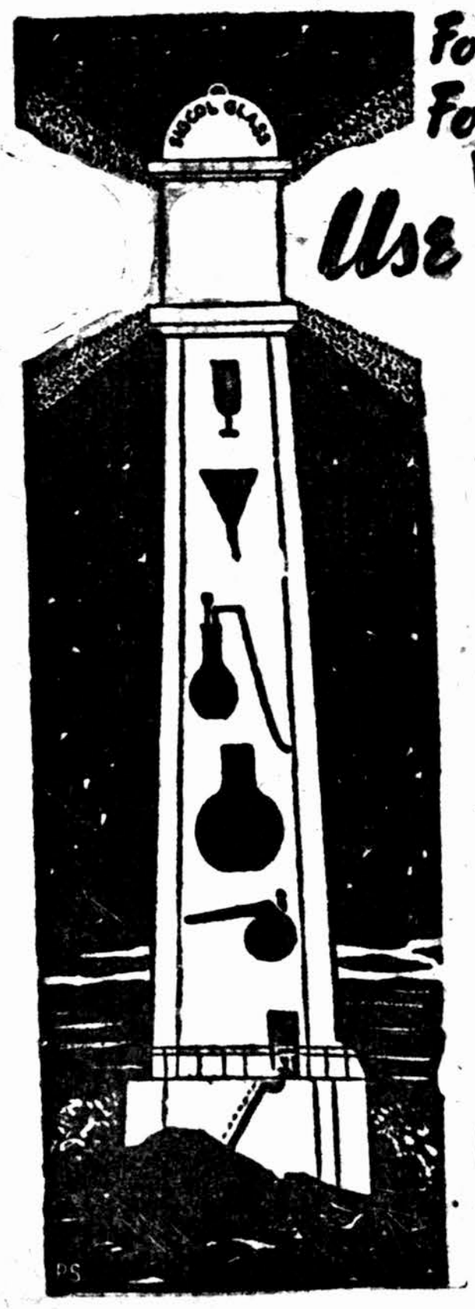
Transport Plane On 26,000-Mile Flight

India will soon see one of the new Handley Page Hastings military transport aircraft, the biggest and fastest built in Britain, which is to make a 26,000-mile flight from Britain to Australia and New Zealand. Expected to last about six weeks, the Hastings' tour via Malta, Egypt, Pakistan, India and the Dutch East Indies, will start early in March. The 355 m.p.h Hastings is going to Australasia in order that technical data may be gathered en route about its behaviour under intensive flying and tropical conditions.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 5, (A.P.I.): The Nizam's Government have decided to decontrol cotton cloth from March 16, while the controls over yarn will remain in force for some more time, it is learnt.

89 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S SCHOOL CHILDREN GET FREE MILK

LONDON, (I.P.S.): Almost half the children in grant-aid primary and secondary schools in Britain had dinner at school in 1947. The daily total of 2,320,000 a day compared favourably with 1,048,000 in 1943. Further 4,267,000 pupils ie. 89 per cent had milk daily compared with 3,371,000 in 1943.



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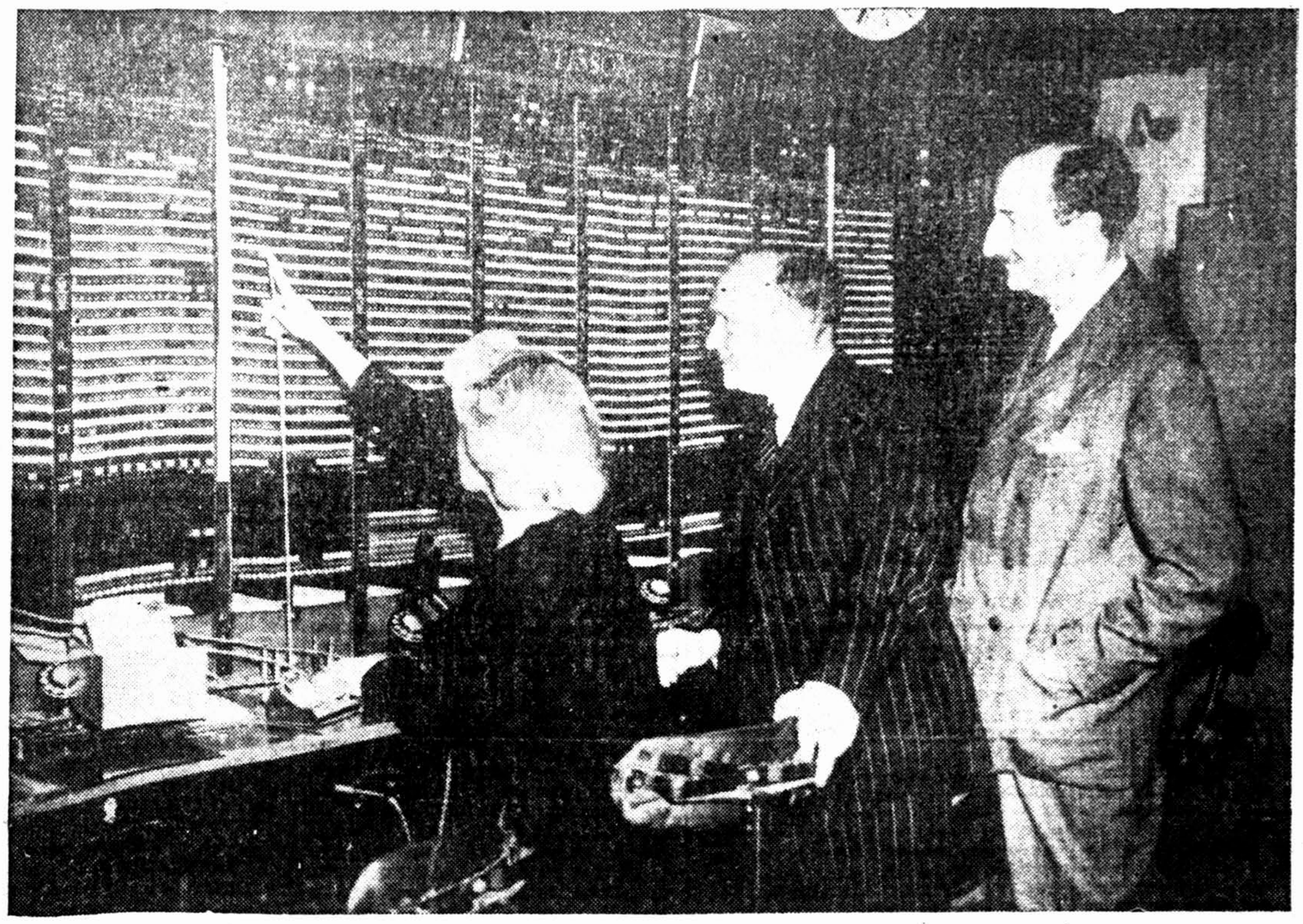


An operator putting through a call to Malta.

WHERE THE WORLD'S VOICES MEET

By W. H. Owens

Faraday Building in the City of London is not only the nerve centre of Britain's telephone service, but also one of the most important links in the world system.

EVERY week more than 3,000,000 telephone calls pass through the switchboards of Faraday Building in the heart of the City of London. This is not only the nerve-centre of the British telephone service, but also one of the most important links in the world system.

Now, owing to the continuous growth and expansion of the telephone traffic to Europe, it has been found necessary to remove the radio-telephone services from Faraday to the Wood Street telephone exchange not far from London's Guildhall.

Since the end of World War II the traffic from Britain to the Continent of Europe has increased week by week. This development has meant the installation of more operating positions, calling for more space both for staff and equipment. In order to meet this need and because the radio-telephone services to places beyond Europe are also growing rapidly—the present traffic level is over twice the pre-war level—all radio-telephone calls will, in future, pass through the new Overseas Exchange in Wood Street.

Contact With Ships

From these London switchboards the operators speak daily to the whole world. Their voices go by land-line and sea-cable to every corner of the British Isles and to most of continental Europe. By radio they talk to their fellow operators in such far-away cities as New York, Cairo, Cape Town, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Vancouver, Sydney, and so on. Direct telephone connections are also made with great liners like the QUEEN ELIZABETH and QUEEN MARY on the high seas.

The international telephone service was opened in a new block of Farady Building in 1933, although the Central exchange, serving an area of the city, was first installed there nearly half-a-century ago. Today a busy staff of 5,000 men and women are employed within the four great blocks of Faraday Building, of which number more than 3,500 are operators dealing with the endless procession of telephone conversations that go on throughout the 24 hours of each day.

The most interesting of 10 large switchrooms are those concerned with international communications. Through the Continental Room, for instance, pass all the calls made between the British Isles and the rest of Europe. Sitting in front of the intricate, overactive switchboards are the young women operators—in almost endless rows—their skilled fingers darting from one terminal to another as the calls come through. Perhaps the most surprising thing amid all this activity is the absence of noise. For even when the operators are contacting persons many thousands of miles away as in the Overseas Room, they speak just as quietly as if they were conversing with their nearest neighbour. Special soundabsorbing materials line the walls and ceilings.

Trained Linguists

Many of the operators must be trained linguists and there are some who speak fluently in four or five different languages. As a rule, most of the speech between British and overseas operators is carried on in English or French, the two fundamental languages which were decided upon by international agreement. There are occasions, however, when it is necessary for the London girls to converse in German, Italian and Spanish.

In the Continental Room at Faraday Building many operators will long remember the early months of World War II when, as the Nazis advanced across Europe, the Continental exchanges with their familiar voices faded out, one by one. Messages such as "Goodbye London, the Germans are coming," made them vividly aware of Europe's nightmare. But it was also something of a personal loss for the girls themselves. Over years of everyday telephone contact, many international friendships had been formed; the London operators regularly exchanged letters with their opposite numbers in Paris, Rome, Berlin or Vienna, and even holiday trips were arranged between each other's cities.

For four-and-a-half years all lines to the Continent were cut off. The Continental Room became dead and empty, and most of the girls joined the Armed Forces. Then came the memorable day in February, 1945, when a voice from the Paris exchange came through. Since then communications have been gradually restored and old friendships have been renewed through the switchboards.

Chain Of Engineers

From Faraday Building the lines to the Continent go by underground cable to the coast and thence across the English Channel and North Sea to France, Belgium and Holland, where they join up with the European network. The sea cables are laid down and maintained by crews of the special Post Office cable ships. These men form a link in the great chain of engineers who, working in close co-operation, despite the distances that separate them, maintain the service at a remarkable high standard of efficiency.

Equally fascinating is the Overseas Room. Here the same quietness and order prevail, though the name-plates over the switchboards make the atmosphere more exciting for visitors. For those names read New York, Bombay, Cape Town, Sydney.... All day long the operators here are conversing across vast distances of land and sea. By the magic of radio-telephony the whole world is brought together in a matter of minutes ,and Britons can talk to remote corners of the earth.

From this room the calls pass by land-line to either of two great radio trasmitting stations at Rugby and Criggion, where the long-wave masts tower 820 feet into the sky. There the voices are sent out by radio waves to their destinations. Incoming calls to Britain are received at three other radio stations in different parts of the country.

Unintelligible Voices

So that the radio messages are kept confidential in transit, the caller's voice is made unintelligible to any casual listener by a highly technical process known to the engineer as "scrambling'. Once the messages reach the receiving end they are restored to coherence, and are then passed on in the ordinary way via the land telephone lines of the countries concerned.

Apart from the international exchange, Faraday Building is also the headquarters of the London trunk and toll telephone services which deal with short and long-distance calls between the capital and all parts of the British Isles Over a million inland trunk calls and nearly twice that number of short-distance toll calls, pass through these sections of the building each week.

Another section houses two of London's busiest automatic exchanges—"City" and "Central"—where, in the place of human operators, complex and delicate machinery accepts each call and by rapid and intricate selection, passes it on to its proper destination.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey)

There is a saying, "Time is of the essence," that is nowhere more true than in contract bridge. The timing of the play makes all the difference between success and failure.

North's jump to three spades, even after a pass, was considerably optimistic. He should have had an extra queen or, at least, a singleton to justify his jump-raise.

However, West opened the diamond king and, when East played the seven, South played the three. This false-card made East's play look like a come-on signal so, albeit somewhat suspiciously, West cashed the diamond ace. When East played the eight, the illusion vanished, but West's shift to the ace and another spade was too late. North's queen won, and South came back to his hand with the heart king to ruff a diamond in dummy and drop East's jack. Another heart to the ace was followed by a heart ruff with dummy's last trump. South got in with the club ace, drew West's last trump and claimed the balance.

Now let's see the difference a slight change in timing would make.

After West opens the diamond king, he shifts to the ace and a low trump. Declarer can cash his ace-king of hearts and ruff a heart in dummy, but before he can ruff a diamond, he must give up a second diamond trick. When he does, West leads a third trump and declarer cannot avoid losing the setting trick to East's diamond jack.

Both sides vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K Q 7 3
♡ 8 5
◇ Q 9
♣ Q 8 6 3 2

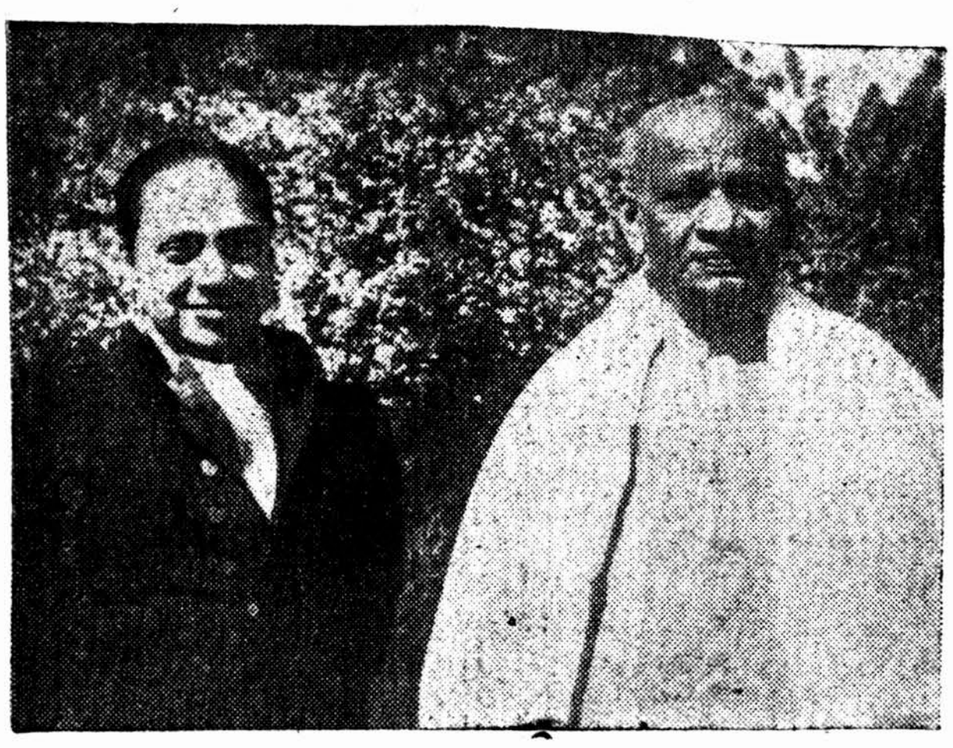
WEST
♠ A 8 6
♡ 9 4
◇ A K 5 4
♣ K J 10 7

EAST
♠ J
♡ Q J 10 8 7 6 3
◇ J 8 7
♣ 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 5 4 2
♡ A K 3
◇ 10 6 3 2
♣ A

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♣	Pass	4♠	Dbl
All Pass			



H. H. The Maharajah of G walior and Sardar Patel.

A Disciple's Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi

(Continued from Page 5)

his people has been twofold: political and spiritual. When he addressed those words to me and to the young men and women of my High School generation, little did we realize that we had been victims of slave mentality, of an inferiority complex. Instead of becoming tenth-rate Englishmen, Gandhi taught his people to become first-rate Indians. He banished from India fear and slave mentality, imparted to his people wholesome appreciation for the legacy of India and quickened in them the sense of national loyalty. In the spiritual realm, Gandhi gave his people a new sense of the dignity and worth of human personality; he taught them regeneration from within and gave them a new hope and a new courage.

In 1919 when I was in College, Gandhi, now affectionately and reverently called Mahatma, launched his non-violent non-co-operation movement with a plea to the people that they fast for 24 hours. The Mahatma himself fasted for 72 hours. In common with millions of young men and women in India I fasted for 24 hours in obedience to Mahatma Gandhi's call for self-purification individually and nationally.

Mahatma Gandhi's March to the Sea, his Dandi Salt Party accompanied by 78 followers, is the nearest analogue to the great Teacher of Galilee treading upon the countryside of Judea in company with his Apostles.

Ever modest, the Mahatma refused to say much about himself. Intent on ministration to others, he had no time to think about himself—his past, his present or his future. But in a weak moment he was trapped twice. In 1908, he made a promise to Rev. Joseph Doke in South Africa that he would do anything for the success of his movement. Rev. J. Doke promptly said that a story of Gandhi's life would promote the success of his movement. Thus in 1908, from the pen of Mr. Doke, we had the first biography of Gandhi in the English language or in any language of the world. Similarly in the twenties he had promised some of his closest disciples that he would be glad to write something about his activities if he ever could find the time.

Well, in 1922 he was imprisoned and found plenty of time to do writing. At the promptings of some of his prison-mates, he relented and began a series of articles on his life, entitled "My Experiments With Truth." That is the title of Gandhi's autobiography, and it is a significant title: "My Experiments With Truth". Truth, that is the ultimate and the highest value in Gandhi's vocabulary. In 1931 in Geneva, the birth-place of Calvinism, the Mahatma said: "Until now I used to say, God is Truth; now I say, Truth is God" Truth, in other words, is the highest value, the highest reality, comprehending everything else.

Two Sides Of Coin

According to Gandhi's philosophy of Truth, life is not just an accident—life is an adventure, an experiment to be consciously and purposefully lived. The whole of life is a field for experimentation. The purpose of the experiment is the attainment of Truth. The logic to be used in this experiment upon life for the attainment of Truth is not the logic of the laboratory nor of the test tube, but the logic of the "still small voice within"—the same still voice from within which is the voice of God.

Once we arrive at a conclusion by such a process of experimentation, it becomes our duty to carry it out in practice regardless of the consequences. The translation of the conviction into a reality becomes obligatory upon us even if the world should call us fools.

But, pray, notice: The Truth arrived at can remain Truth only so long as it is executed in the spirit of Ahimsa, in the spirit of non-violence and love. If Truth be considered one side of the coin, then Ahimsa is the other side of the coin. According to Gandhi, Soul Force involves self-invited suffering; the practice of Ahimsa means sacrifice of self rather than sacrifice of others. And it is better so, because "If this kind of force (Soul Force) is used in a cause that is unjust, only the person using it suffers. He does not make others suffer for his mistakes. Men have before now done many things which were subsequently found to have been wrong. No man can claim that he is absolutely in the right or that a particular thing is wrong because he thinks it so, but "it is right or wrong for him so long as that is his deliberate judgment".. This is the key to the use of Soul Force."

Please note the modesty of Mahatma Gandhi, the modesty and humility required of all of us. Dare we be arrogant and insolent in asserting that we alone are right? Gandhi's prescription fits in with the thinking of the Great Emancipator: "with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." What we believe to be right we must live up to—but never in a manner that would involve violence to others. We may then learn from Gandhi that Truth is unrealizable except in terms of Ahimsa.

A Vital Distinction

In addition to the urgency of Soul Force, perhaps as an extension of it, we need to learn in our generation another lesson from Mahatma Gandhi and that is the clear-cut distinction between a system of wrong-doing and the operator or operators of such a system. Our quarrel should be with the system of wrong-doing, not with the operators thereof. Time and again, the Mahatmá pointed out to his people that their quarrel was with the British system of administration in India, not with the British people. One of the closest associates of Mahatma Gandhi was none other than the late Rev. C. F. Andrews, a noble Englishman and Christ's Faithful Apostle.

Today, in our worldwide task of reconstruction and rehabilitation we need the spirit of Gandhi and of Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Could we today say our quarrel was with the Nazi system of administration in Germany, not with the people of Germany? With the militarist system of administration in Japan, not with the people of Japan? Are we capable of chivalry toward the defeated foe? If we can look at the world with the great heart of Lincoln and Gandhi, we may yet achieve peace in our time.

How shall we pay tributes to the spirit of the departed Saint-Statesman? Even though his physical body is no more with us, it is to be hoped his spirit will march on triumphantly.

In a sense, neither India nor the world can add by an iota to the spiritual stature of the Master: rather may we, who take his name and do him honour, dedicate ourselves anew to the glorious pathway of Soul Force, of Love Force, of Truth Force, that Gandhi incarnated in his insignificant framework of flesh and bones weighing barely a hundred pounds: This rededication of ourselves to the philosophy of Soul Force is the fittest homage we can do to him who is bound to us by the silken thread of boundless love.

'BIOGRAPHER IN BRONZE'

(Continued from Page 2)

culously painted mothers and children, Winslow Homer was portraying the Seven Seas and George Gray Barnard was giving sculptural form to the two natures within him.

There was a nostalgic tone in Jo's voice as he recalled his early struggles, of his passing desire to become a doctor and how, after matriculating at the Yale medical school, he changed his mind and decided "to carve marble rather than human flesh." Accordingly he left college and became an assistant in Hermon MacNeil's studio in College Point.

But the desire to study in Paris was strong and a commission for a statue of David supplied the funds to take him there. That was forty years ago and the city still retained the spirit of La Boheme. Naturally he settled on the Left Bank and frequented La Rotonde, where he saw Lenin and Trotsky plotting a revolution. Not far away Rodin, with a beard not unlike Jo's today, was working in his studio on the Rue de l'Universite, Gertrude Stein was talking simply and beginning to write cryptically while Isadora Duncan was declaring that Rousseau, Walt Whitman and Nietzsche were her dancing masters.

A short stay at the Ecole des Beaux Arts convinced him that he would accomplish more working alone, so he took a cheap studio and began to model heads of any friend who would pose for him. One of those which he did at that time, that of John Marin, the painter, is in the present exhibition. But until he got a commission from Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney it was hard sledding for him.

"I shall never forget an exhibition I saw about that time," he went on. "It was the first showing of so-called modern art. It had me guessing. I am frank to say that I did not know what to make of it. But what interested me more than the works on display was one of the visitors. He just yelled and cussed at the stuff. He was loud and wild. But his excitement convinced me that there must be something in paintings and sculpture that could arouse so much emotion.

"I find no fault with modern art. I do, however, find fault with the majority of people who rave over it and who, I would be willing to bet, see no more in it than I do. As a matter of fact, most modern art seems reactionary to me rather than modern. The men who turn it out appear to be more interested in themselves than in their subjects. Of course, no painting or piece of sculpture is a work of art if it is a literal reproduction of a concrete object. A true artist puts something of himself into everything he does. But if he becomes entirely subjective, if he is more concerned with his emotions than with anything else, I for one lose interest in what he does.

"While I do not blame a pessimist for expressing his sourness at the world in any joyous subject that he portrays, his doing so is proof of the fact that he is inspired by himself rather than by his subject. However, this does not imply that he should not do as he sees fit. We fought for the four freedoms and freedom of expression is one of them.

WAR CORRESPONDENT

"I am not one of those who believe that the artist, be he sculptor, painter or poet, should isolate himself in an ivory tower. He must feel the throb of contemporary life and express it without necessarily depicting it. You can feel the influence of the Renaissance in the works of Miche Angelo and Cellini just as you can that of Manhattan in some of Walt Whitman's poems."

Jo himself has never lived in an ivory tower. He is too keenly interested in what is happening in the world. As a war correspondent for Lord Northcliffe's papers he was with the British Army on the Belgian front in 1914 and later, at the Peace Conference, made busts of the men who had waged the war and those who tried to make a peace.

Knowing his desire to be on the spot when something of importance was happening, I was not surprised when I went to the American Emabassy to sketch Lindberg a day or two after he had flown the Atlantic and had landed in Paris to find Jo on the job.

He was then no longer living on the Left Bank. He had moved his home and studio to Auteuil, where I met his first wife, now dead, a charming French girl who had become a well-known Parisian stylist.

Although his home was in France and he did most of his work there, he made yearly visits to this country and took a New York studio. For a time he had one on the same street as mine and occasionally when the light failed I would drop in to see him. There was small chance of finding him alone. He was usually surrounded by friends and the talk would range from painting to politics. For Jo had taken up painting and would show his portraits in oil with more pride than his work in clay.

AN OPTIMIST

It was then that I first learned of his admiration for Roosevelt, which later led to his organizing the Independent Citizens Committee to aid in the President's re-election and resulted in Jo's becoming a figure in public life.

In 1941 the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs commissioned him to do portrait busts of the Presidents of the South American countries. A few months later I made drawings of the same men and several of them spoke to me with enthusiasm of him and his work. President Vargas marveled at the rapidity with which he worked, recalled some of his jokes and asked me to give Jo, when I got back, some photographs taken while the bust was being made.

In Venezuela Jo married Florence Lucius, a young woman from Brooklyn, whom he had known since they had both been art students. Shortly after his return the United States was at war and he could not go to Paris. He had a New York studio but he wanted a home outside the city and accordingly bought a place in Bucks County, Pa., where he now does much of his work.

At heart an optimist, Jo views the future with home. "If the United Nations will not forget Roosevelt, it is sure to succeed," he said. "We must try to understand other people and they must try to understand us.

"Personally I think one war-time discovery will help to promote peace, and that is atomic energy. Peacetime inventions have been turned into instruments of war. I doubt if the Wright brothers ever dreamed of the uses to which the airplane would be put, nor did the man who devised the farm tractor ever imagine that it would lead to the army tank. Atomic energy, developed for war, will be turned to other uses which will make for a peaceful world."— "N. Y. Times Magazine")

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS TELLS ME HIS PLANS

(Continued From Page 3)

gone at present it does not look as though any major oilfields will be found in this country. We are getting on an average about 60,000 tons a year; this cannot be compared with the 50,000,000 tons which we import.

"As for secrecy, all the material information is published. We have been doing this for about 30 years now. Details of licences granted are regularly published in the *London Gazette*. At present four companies are actually in operation in various parts of the country: D'Arcy Exploration, Anglo-Iranian, Gulf Exploration and Steel Brothers.

"In addition there are 64 licences to prospect in Britain. The Anglo-Iranian Company has just published a book–'Petroleum in England'—which gives an account of their own experiences."

"Despairing"

Sir Stafford glances at the clock. His time is precious. I put my final question: What view do you take of the statement that the United Kingdom cannot continue to maintain its present population of 48 million and that at least 10 million should be induced to emigrate, preferably to the Empire?

Shrugging his shoulders, he almost growls: "What a despairing outlook? It is the view of someone who can have very little faith in the British people. What size of population and what standard of living we can continue to maintain depends on the effort that is made to produce the goods that are necessary.

"There is no reason to believe that when we get a chance to rehabilitate our industries we shall not be able to produce sufficient goods to maintain ourselves with the imports that we require."

—Copyright)

New India (Film) Music Guide

This is the latest booklet, published by Mr. Jehangir A. Deboo, on film music, part three of which was published by him (and reviewed in these columns) under the title "New Cinema (Film) Gayanmala". It contains selections of film songs which have proved to be hits throughout the country, with complete systematic notation—of use alike to beginners and the initiated. Can be had from the author at 191 Bohra Bazar St., Fort, Bombay, at Rs. 2 a copy.

Assam

A GLIMPSE OF ASSAM. By Upendra Nath Barooah; (Printed at the Darpen Press, Jorhat, and published by the author; Price Rs. 5).

By writing and publishing this account of the cultural, social and political history of his native province, Assam, which is today a comparatively obscure province in India, Mr. Upendra Nath Barooah has rendered a valuable service to Assamese and to people outside. The author has shown in this brief sketch that "with all their faults and failings, the Assamese are an interesting people". The book provides interesting reading — though faulty language and "printer's devils" are met frequently.

A.M.A.

Spotlight On Kashmir

KASHMIR FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM, by K. Ahmed Abbas, Kutub Publishers Bombay As. 8.

,Kashmir has been famous throughout history as the Paradise of India, though for the poor Kashmiri peasant and worker himself it has been as near hell as could be. Nowhere has the proltearIat been reduced to more abject misery than in this "heaven on earth"—though he hardly realised its searing iniquity until seventeen years ago when a young school-master rose to protest against the agelong feudal tyranny and economic exploitation of his people. During this comparatively brief period he has brought about a revolutionary transformation in the mind and face of his fellow-Kashmiris and today he is in the forefront of the battle for Kashmir's freedom.

That man, of course, is Shaikh Abdullah and a less unassuming and more determined man, it would be difficult to find in Kashmir or elsewhere. Today he is the head of the Emergency Administration, though only a few months ago he was rotting as a political prisoner. His emergence to power was an historical imperative, even if it was hastened by the invasion of the beautiful valley by what are euphemistically dubbed as tribal raiders. Even now Shaikh Abdullah's position is full of anomalies and contradictions.

The anomalies, however, are no longer domestic or internal. They cover a far wider range—in fact they are international. Shaikh Abdullah is no longer fighting against the autocracy of Maharajah Harisingh alone. He is also fighting against the brutality of the raiders, against the greed of their patrons—the rulers of Pakistan and against the imperialism of the patrons of Pakistan—Britain and America.

That is as queer as a mix-up as one would imagine. In fact it is as queer as was that of Republican Spain, which was the prelude to the second world war. That is why the battle of Kashmir is no longer the battle of Kashmir alone. It is the battle of democracy, progress and freedom against the sinister forces of reaction and fascism, as Abbas rightly stresses in his latest brooklet.

He recently spent some weeks in Kashmir observing the fight at first hand—not only on the battlefield but also in the political field. And the result is this most topical and forthright piece of writing. Abbas vividly re-enacts the last-minute accession of the State to the Indian Union, the thrilling repulse of the invaders from the very gates of Srinagar, the heroism of our fighting forces and of the people of Kashmir defending their homeland, the wanton rapine by the raiders and finally the impeachment of Pakistan before the UNO Security Council.

It is a brilliant narrative and Abbas has packed plenty of punch in his 30 pages. No student of current affairs can afford to miss this must-be-read booklet.

Z.

Do You Know That—

1. Nearly 9,000,000 miles of films were shown on British screens during 1946.
2. The model for the first lifeboat, 'The Original', was designed by four men from the Tyneside Port of South Shields.
3. In the whole of China there are only 300 cinema halls.
4. School broadcasting in Britain is now established in more than 15,000 schools.
5. More than 20,000,000 postage stamps are issued every day over the counters of 24,000 British post offices and from the 16,000 stamp-vending machines in Britain
6. The annual world electrical energy consumption—4,000 million megawatt hours—can be supplied by the fission of 200 to 250 tons of uranium or thorium.

THE GATHAS OF ZARATHUSHTRA (Text with a Free English Translation) by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala—Price Rs. 3.

The learned author has come out with yet another one of his useful works on Zoroastrian scriptures. It is the counterpart in English of a work already brought out by him in Gujrati. There are quite a few Parsis who, unfortunately, do not know how to read or write in Gujrati. This little work will enable such people to pray the sacred Gathas, of which the text as well as the translation have been given in English. The translation though verse by verse, is free. Without being too literal or scholarly, it does not fail to catch the real spirit of the Gathas. As the author himself says in the Foreword, "if we see in the Gathas only 'cattle-tending' and 'fodder' and 'meadows', we would lose their inspiration completely". This is a characteristic defect of the translations which western scholars have made of Zoroastrian scriptures. The explanatory footnotes below the verses are useful to the lay reader. There is, however, one feature of the Gujrati work referred to above, which is missing in the work under review. In the former, before each "Ha" the story contained in it was given in the form of a simple narrative. One wonders why this feature is missing in the present work. We look forward to the author furnishing the public with translations of the daily Zoroastrian prayers on exactly the same lines. Translations like the following cannot fail to inspire anyone:—

"The deeds that I have done in days gone by,
And those that I will do by Love inspired,
May all of they seem worthy in Thy Light;
They but reflect Thy Glory, as ordained,
As do the Sun and blushing Dawns, O Lord".

This humdrum, noisy and busy life of Bombay sometimes plays on one's nerves, and I think, the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers do good by snatching themselves away from it, and going to the woods, to think over their problems amidst natural surroundings and in country-side, atmosphere of calm and quietude. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, about fifty in number, had a week-end Camp at Malad in the ideal grounds of the Adarsha Dugdhalaya. It was inaugurated by Shrimati Thakuri Lakhani on Saturday evening. After settling down and taking supper, we had a lovely Camp-Fire, declared open by Shrimati Sarala Narsian. There were lots of cheerful items of entertainment. And then we slept under the canvass, on the floor, and the lights were off. But how beautifully shone the Moon that night!

When we woke up on Sunday morning, after complete rest, already our nerves were soothened, and everyone of us felt happier than ever. The first item on the programme was Tea and Reception to Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, on his return from Russia. He spoke to us of his experiences and about the educational experiments in that country and also regarding the success of his mission, for which he was duly congratulated. Then started our business meeting under the presidentship of Lady Masani, and Secretaries of the different Balkan-ji-Bari Units gave the reports of their work, which showed how we were progressing, and what good things in one Unit, the others may try to copy and follow with profit. It was stressed that suitable measures should be taken to put into force the two important resolutions previously passed, regarding the stoppage of corporal punishment in Schoolc and getting children their Rights according to their Charter. After that Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, who was our Chief Guest on that day, gave us a very interesting and illuminating talk on children's problems and activities, and what best the Balkan-ji-Bari could do for the children's cause.

Now we began to prepare for our meals, and as the cook was rather slow, some of us sat round the kitchen-fire to help him in his task, while others ate their lunch, after finishing which and taking a little rest, again the business meeting was held. A good number of decisions in connection with the future line and programme of our work were arrived at, and it is hoped soon they will be put into practice. Then we had Tea once more, and this time a Reception was accorded to the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, who have evacuated from their Province, probably to settle down at Bombay. We were sorry, naturally, that Sind where the Balkan-ji-Bari was born and about the activities of which we used to feel proud, had practically to stop the Bari work there owing to the political changes in our country. However, by their being in Bombay, this Province would benefit a great deal. Sympathies and help were offered to them—and surely, as we consider the Balkan-ji-Bari a great family, all will do for each other what and as much as they can. The meeting dispersed after singing "Vande Mataram", and as the sun was setting and the shadows began to lengthen we trod our weary way back to the city life.... The hustle and the bustle at the Railway Station and in the train awakened us from the sweet dreams of Nature and loudly proclaimed to us that we were back in Busy Bombay!

Lady Masani (Back row-Centre) presided at the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp, at Malad, where also a reception was accorded to Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati. (Front Row—Second from Right), Vice-President, seen in the picture speaking "over a cup of tea," on his return from Russia, and to the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari workers who have recently come to settle at Bombay.

Everybody is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. There are its Branches in many parts of Bombay and Suburbs: Why not visit them once in a way at least? Those staying outside also can become its Members. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. Write to him a letter to-day: He will be much pleased to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

The Balkan-ji-Bari Workers (left) helped in peparing food, and (right) enjoyed eating it too. The chief Guest at the Camp was Mr. K. G. Saiyidain (Centre), Educational Adviser to Bombay Government.

Let us talk it over —

Are marriages made in heaven after all? I couldn't but face this tantalising query not because I heard of the least expected match coming off but because I saw a 99 per cent settled match break for no reason at all!

The girl was pretty; the boy smart and healthy. She was educated plus accomplished in music; he social by nature and having a decent job. She came from a respectable family now fallen on evil days financially but the boy was born of liberal-minded parents who never entertained thoughts of accepting a dowry. One could safely say that the boy and girl approved of each other and there was nothing else for anybody to raise the least objection. All was well set but contrary to evpectations the boy was dropped like a hot potato from the girl's end!

And why? The young man happened to be a "p, g." or to say it explicitly lest you start guessing because the boy was a paying guest! One could perhaps understand being a "p. g." disqualify a girl in the marriage market. For our society is yet frankly too timid to follow unorthodox methods although it may aim at achieving bold ends! We want ours to be a nation of healthy and happy citizens but we shall cry in horror if the Government were to suggest compulsory sterilization of the diseased and infirm. But this is straying away from the star-crossed maid and man..

So to return to the sin of being a "P. G."? It would not have mattered two hoots if the boy was putting up in a hotel That is so common nowadays 'But to stay as a "P.G" with complete strangers when your own brother's family is in the town" sounds almost scandalous to the Indian mind nurtured in the joint family tradition And as it is always the case tradition is never held in the wrong but only the individual who strikes a new path. So in this instance too all sorts of doubts were expressed about the boy who uptil then had seemed a covetous quarry. People simply refused to look at the matter from common sense viewpoint. "Who knows, the brother's house might be too small or the sister-in-law may not be quite genial by nature' Ah! but such difficulties didn't carry conviction. On the other hand, the girl's relations scoffed at the person who tried to give a probable justification on behalf of the boy! The matrimonial agreement was rendered more difficult on hearing that the boy was a "P.G." in an Anglo-Indian family The matter ended there and then.

But did the girl herself have a voice in the matter Yes she did and one couldn't possibly blame her for what she had to say about it. Knowing the way of the 'Anglos' she inferred that the young man might be too modern for her own simple type. He couldn't but be a non-vegetarian. And what about drinking. Unless one is adept in these matters one couldn't be comfortable with an Anglo-Indian family" That's how ran her argument. Now, I know our youth will swamp upon this kind of argument with high rage and declare the girl as a fussy not worth a second thought. I am afraid, however, that such summary dismissal is very unfair

The girl in this case at least didn't object to her prospective husband's individual likes and dislikes as such What she feared was her own inability to get herself habituated to those ways of life. She certainly could not be forced into doing what she didn't like, nor was she prepared to be considered "old-fashioned" only because she didn't care for a cigarette or a 'chota' peg And the pity of it was that she couldn't dream of having it out with the desirable man before they were pledged to the matrimonial troth Perhaps that might have been too late so that's how everything came to naught!

*

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council deserve congratulations on their timely decision to form a Committee of Investigation to inquire into rumours of abduction and molestation now rife in the city.

The authorities concerned plead their helplessness on the grounds that the victimised persons are unwilling to seek their aid. Isn't this a sad commentary on the present set up of our society in which the victim herself is made to feel guilty and hide her identity? It is well indeed that the Women's Council has come to the aid of such innocents who are assured that strict secrecy will be maintained even while seeking aid of the police.

—Leela.

World's Largest Women's Organisation

As the largest and most influential women's organization in the world, the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC) includes 17,000 clubs representing 3,000,000 women. Branches are located in every state of the United States, its territories and in 31 foreign countries. To gain admittance an organization must show that it requires no sectarian or political test of membership.

Education, with its corollary service, is the aim of the GFWC. Its work is carried on through departments which change to meet different conditions. Those engaging in continuous activity over a period of years are: Citizenship, Home, Education, Fine Arts, International Relations, Public Welfare and Legislation.

A lending library of some 6,000 books is maintained at the club's national headquarters in Washington, D.C. Supplementing this is a vast quantity of pamphlets, forum outlines, and similar material to assist members in their programs for stimulating action on important issues through building informed public opinion

Thousands of personal contacts have been established through correspondence with members of foreign clubs, and emergency needs abroad have been met by American members. For example, shoes, new cloth and sewing materials were sent for the children of Greece, and a cash donation was made to the schools in the Netherlands. Of the more than 16,000 young people who have benefited by GFWC scholarships, 90 are foreign students who have been brought to the United States.

At present the Federation is conducting an educational and legislative campaign to strengthen the United Nations and promote a lasting peace. The GFWC is represented on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and at the various United Nations conferences.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, with its headquarters in Washington, D. C., is the largest and most influential women's organization in the world. Its branches are located in every state of the United States, its territories and in 31 foreign countries and includes 17,000 clubs representing 3,000,000 women.

Education, with its corollary service, like training in citizenship, home economics, fine arts and international relations, is the aim of the GFWC. To gain admittance an organization must show that it requires no sectarian or political test of membership.

Princess Elizabeth's Food Gifts

Food which was sent from the Dominions and Colonies as wedding presents to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh is now being distributed throughout the British Isles in parcels to Old Age Pensioners and widows with children who have no supplementary allowances. The food is being packed into parcels by the Women's Voluntary Service organisation, at Buckingham Palace, under the personal supervision of the Princess, who is including a personal letter in each parcel.

Milady's Corner:

PUT UP A BRIGHT FACE!

A sudden invitation to a party makes us feel we need a quick grooming. Here is a face routine.

First prepare the skin, like a canvas for a picture, so that it is without a blemish.

Get rid of passing spots quickly by dabbing with a good make of calamine lotion, until the spot dries up and disappears.

Next cleans thoroughly. Be extra generous with your cleansing cream, slather in a rich soapy lather with the fingers especially on the neck, rinse with plenty of warm water.

*

After the thorough cleansing, tone the skin to get a smooth, live surface for your cosmetics. For this, give yourself two or three face packs before a party night, but never immediately before going out into the cold air.

You may like a pack that is all ready to use and there is one with magnesia that has a very lightening effect on a winter-tired skin, or you may like to beg from the baker an ounce or two of a fresh yeast, break it down with a little milk, even if you have to go without in your tea and use it as a pack which is full of Vitamin B.

Smooth on any pack smoothly and freely, then relax for 20 minutes and be sure to avoid all frowning or mouth-dropping while the pack is on, or the lines will be ironed in.

Remove the dried pack with warm, damp cotton wool, then pat the skin dry

Of course, you would not powder straight on to the skin, but get the subtle, finished effect by applying your chosen foundation first.

You can choose from a solid one, a solid cream, a light cream, either of these tinted to suit you, or a liquid with an oil base that is good for dry skin; then there is a fragrant liquid cream that is recommended for young girls prone to spots, which may go on under powder, or as an under base for a heavier foundation.

Whatever you use, be sparing.

If possible, launch out with new shades of power and lipstick and for the latter I would say choose blue reds, rather than yellow reds for cold weather. As for powder, you may want a rich, vivid face, or a delicate ethereal one and if you do, there is a delicate wood-nymph green one that does dazzling things to a clear complexion and tones down one that has too high a colour.

In order not to have to make up again and again during the evening, powder thickly over the foundation, leave for a little while, then brush off the superfluous powder with a piece of cotton wool.

Apply lipstick rather thickly, then brush off the residue after five minutes with a small, stiff brush, or a piece of blotting paper rolled into a small spill and flattened at the end.

To make the eyes look bright and clear, apply a trace of oil over the upper lids and under eyebrows, just enough to give a luminous effect, not a greasy one and if you wear eye shadow, smooth the shadow into the oil to obtain a delicate, dewy appearance.

About rouge, I can only say that if you are not used to it, do take care with it, because it becomes accentuated in a warm place.

Whenever you use new cosmetics for the first time, have one or two full rehearsals for your face before the real party, because you never quite know what they will do to you in the warmth or under bright lights.

If you do not rehearse, you may have to wish you had kept to your dull, old powder shade and well-tried lipstick and that would be such a pity when there is a larger choice of lovely cosmetics from which to choose than for many years.

WOMEN'S PAGE

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Indian Art is alive—Common heritage of the people —Model of peripatetic exhibitions. These are Bombay's grievances—India Postage Stamp Competition—Shantaram defends his "Shakuntala"—Variety shows by Lucknow school—Cultural Contact through Art.

Well said His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, while inaugurating on January 28, the annual exhibition of the Art Society of India, that Indian Art is not a forgotten memory but a live tradition. Art, which is not alive, usually goes to museums as a relic of the past. India's Art has survived an unprecedented crisis. Although it has gone to museums, it is still in the life of the people.

Genuine Indian Art

The tradition in its collective sense should embrace all forms of artistic expression. Indian Art, if judged as a tradition, will appear to be widely distributed in the country and deeply rooted in its life. The artistic regeneration of India is implicit in the concept of national reconstruction. To achieve this objective all the resources of the art and craft traditions will have to be explored. Ample material will be provided by the descendants of the makers of old sculptural and architectural monuments and of the manufacturers of excellent artistic handicrafts whose specimens are placed in museums.

But the chief aim of any such undertaking should be the genuine Indian Art—its classic style; and the same will have to be discriminated from its so-called modern developments and from folk art forms. Nothing which is a creative endeavour should be accepted as development of the classic art. India should rebuild the structure of her art on the foundation of her own tradition and not of the traditions or trends of other countries.

For The People

In free and democratic India, the distribution of art should be fair and equitable. Plainly stated, art should re-emerge as the common heritage of the people; it should no longer be retained as a tutelage of the aristocracy and the self-styled elite. To convey art to the people is the slogan of the modern art movement, but in actual practice art is exhibited and discussed in fashionable hotels and clubs—the places which are unknown and also inaccessible to the people. The movement to bring art to the people is in full swing in Bombay and yet its benefits have not accrued to them!

Art is still virtually held as a prisoner by fastidious coteries and circles. The age of democracy demands that it should be taken to the very doors of the people. The adoption of the system of peripatetic exhibition suggested by His Excellency the Governor is one of the ways of doing so with the least difficulty. Peripatetic exhibitions should be judiciously planned and should be taken also to the villages at regular intervals.

Peripatetic Exhibitions

The success of such exhibitions will depend upon the type and quality of art which they will circulate. Art "for the people" should be intelligible, interesting and inspiring to them. It should, moreover be Indian in style and rich and ennobling in content. Indian art even in its highest stage of development was fully intelligible to the people and the same should be returned to them in its available forms if the tradition is to be continued. People will gain nothing from blottesques, patchworks and pictorial puzzles and perversions which are paraded in exhibitions as examples of modern Indian Art.

Besides contemporary art, examples in reproduction and drawing of the masterpieces of painting, sculpture architecture of the various traditional schools should be included in the scheme of peripatetic exhibitions. It is an irony of fate that even educated persons in towns know very little about the glorious past of their country. Now the knowledge of art that was India should be made accessible also to the village-folks. The Government should take the initiative in working out of the model and planning peripatetic exhibitions. The accredited art societies should offer their full co-operation to the Government and should undertake to do what they are capable of doing.

Bombay's Grievances

Bombay is reputed as a progressive centre of art and also as a distinct school of Indian painting. The recommendations made by the Committee which was appointed by the Government of Bombay to survey the entire field of art education are expected to accelerate the progress of art and to ensure wider distribution of the same in the whole province. But in spite of the Provincial Government's interest in art, Bombay is treated with indifference in its relation to the Central Government and in the movement started in certain quarters to centralise art activities at New Delhi.

Persistent attempts are made to suppress the school of Indian painting which is a creditable achievement of the Sir J. J. School of Art and of the entire province. One of them is the peculiar method, according to whirh exhibits for the U.N.E.S.C.O. exhibition, hte so-called International and Inter-Asian exhibitions held at New Delhi, and the Royal Academy's exhibition of Indo-Pakistan Art, were selected. Again, Bombay is not asked to join, in a representative capacity, committees of an All-India nature appointed by the Government of India or non-official agencies. A few members are generally picked up at random and irrespective of their 'locus standi' in the art world of Western India.

Wanted Prompt Action

The eyes of some individuals and institutions are fixed upon the funds which the Government of India would spend on art. A few authors are reported to be knocking at the doors of New Delhi for grants for books or periodicals published by them as their own commercial undertakings The All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, which is a local society of New Delhi and not an All-India body, as its title suggests, is understood to have got a grant sanctioned for the organisation, in its own way, of an exhibition on an all-India basis

The same society is out again at the opportune moment with a proposal to construct at New Delhi a 'Gandhi Kala Bhavan'—a memorial to Mahatmaji — in which will be housed the National Art Gallery of India. Can a single society especially the one whose claim as an all-India body was turned down by its own invitees to the art conference which was staged by itself last year, be considered competent to establish the National Art Gallery? Funds earmarked for art should not be spent in a haphazard manner. The Government should not go in for any hasty commitment.

Bombay has virtually no place in the movement which is designed to set up an all-India organisation of art. At such a moment the assurance given by His Excellency the Governor that the Provincial Government will always safeguard the interests of this province against any danger of it being foregotten in any representative all-India organisation or art activity, should be noted with a feeling of satisfaction. The assurance it is hoped, will be followed up by prompt action. The Government of Bombay should seek, from the Government of India, redress of the grievances of this province and should demand for it a place of prominence in every organisation of art

ndifference To Bombay

A leading official like the Director of the Sir J. J School of Art was not invited to join the executive committee or the Bombay Regional Committee of the Royal Academy's Exhibition of Indo-Pakistan Art. The Bombay Art Society, which is the seniormost society in the country, is also never asked to join any committee in a representative capacity. Bombay's tale of grievances has not ended. The Indian Postage Stamp Competition is the latest instance to show how the tradition of indifference to this province is continued.

The panel of judges showed the name of Mr. D. P. Roy Chaudhury. Principal, School of Art, Madras, but the Director of a premier institution like the Sir J. J. School of Art is a conspicuous omission from it. The present Director is a versatile and eminent artist. He is moreover, a competent designer, having deep insight in the problem of design. The Indian Institute of Art in Industry hnder whose auspices the competition was held, ought to explain the principles according to which the panel of judges was selected and the Director of the Bombay School was omitted from it

Defence Of Shakuntala

Mr. V. Shantaram, the well-known film-director, made an interesting speech while inaugurating the Andhra Nalath Parishad at Bezwada in January; and in it he took the opportunity to justify the changes introdured by him in his film 'Shakuntala' of Kalidas The argument advanced by him in defence of his indefensible position is fallacious.

The modification, by Kalidas, of the original story from Vyas cannot be cited as a precedent. Kalidas took the story and elaborated it into a monumental dramatic work. Drama is a finished creation — a work of art; and, therefore, it cannot be tampered with or treated as a source of story for another drama or a film. Mr. Shantaram has overlooked the minute distinction between the story from Vyas and the drama composed by Kalidas.

Every producer or Director should show regard to the original authors—the ancient masters — by producing their works on the stage or screen faithfully. He should consider himself incompetent to improve upon them. People should see 'Shakuntala' of Kalidas when his name is associated with it. They should not be given its improved version by Shantaram or anyone else.

Kathak From Lucknow

The variety entertainment, which was presented by the Saraswati Sangeet Vidyalaya of Lucknow at the Sunderabai Hall on Tuesday February 24, proved to be an interesting function. It was organised, with the cooperation of a few local artists by Messrs. S. S. Sinha and B. S. Sinha who are in charge of the institution. The programme consisted of Kathak dances, music both vocal and intrumental, and a playlet.

The demonstration of the classical technique of Kathak dance was among the high lights of the programme. The brilliant performance by Kumari Kamla Khanna, who in well grounded in the Kathak technique in spite of her young age was highly appreciated by the audience. The complete technique of Kathak-its footwork, Nritta and Abhinaya,—was demonstrated by her and by Mr. Laxmidhar Bajpai, who is a young but accomplished dancer.

The Saraswau Sangeet Vidyalaya of Lucknow which is at present under the management of Messrs. Sinha Brothers, counts among its founders, the late Pandit Achchhan Maharaj—the Kathak Kulguru. The training in dance imparted in it continues the classic tradition of the Kalikaprasad—Brindadin School — a fact which was born out by the performance of Kumari Kamla Knanna and Mr. Laxmidhar Bajpai. The institution is doing useful work by propagating the authentic Kathak dance and therefore, deserves liberal patronage by the Government and public.

Cultural Contacts

The Italian Art Exhibition organised by the Casa D'Arte — Dante Alighieri with the cooperation of the Bombay Art Society gave some idea of the greatness of art for which Italy is noted. The exhibits included paintings, etchings, engravings and photographs and showed the work of a few Italian masters. Noteworthy among the paintings were "Christ Childhood" by Domeniscu Ghislandaio and "An Angel and "The Virgin" by Carlo Dolci+ both being details of "The Annunciation". The engravings from the lives of artists by Vasari made an interesting set of exhibits.

The Casa D'Arte has made a right beginning to introduce Italian Art and culture to Bombay. Foreign consulates should introduce, in exchange, the right type of the available material from India to their own countries. They should also induce their respective nationals to form cultural groups under their auspices in order to establish contact with Indians and to know, on the spot, something pertaining to India.

The professor of chemistry was giving a demonstration of the properties of various acids.

"Now", he said, "I am going to drop this two-shilling piece into this glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

"No, sir", replied one of the students.

'No?" said the demonstrator. "Then perhaps you will explain to the class why it won't dissolve".

"Because", came the answer, "if it would you wouldn't drop it in".

BAPU

Sculpture by Kantilal Kapadia and Yusuf Dhala.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

How I managed to gate-crash there is not relevant.

What is relevant is that there is living space enough for a thousand persons lying vacant in one compound alone, not more than a mile from where the Prime Minister of Bombay lives. And at the moment ONLY ONE person lives there!

Imagine a double-storey mansion with about thirty rooms in it. The drawing room is big enough to accommodate a hundred cots, and it is not the only drawing room. There are morning rooms and afternoon rooms, blue rooms and pink rooms of only slightly lesser dimensions. There is a dining room—or, rather, a banquet hall—where a hundred photocrats can dine off gold plate or sixty proletarians can sleep on cots. Then there are bed-rooms of the size of railway station waiting halls, and dressing rooms which are as big as my entire flat. bath rooms in which half a dozen can sleep, occudoirs and parlours and sun rooms and loggias and lounges and card rooms and billiard rooms and gun rooms enormous pantries and gigantic store rooms and miles of corridors and verandahs. There are stables for horses and garages for cars and rooms for dogs, nurseries for children and nurseries for flowers.

And just opposite the main portico there is a beautiful, medium-sized bungalow, painted green and covered with pleasant vines.

"Who lives there?" I asked feeling envious.

"Oh, that is only for the servants" I was told.

There are several dozen servants—valets and butlers and chauffeurs (one for each of the half a dozen limousines and sports coupes) and cooks and bearers and watchmen and gardeners. But there is only one master of the house who lives in all this lonely splendour —i.e. when he is not away in Paris or on the French Riviera or in the Swiss Alps! Then, of course, the houses remains completely unoccupied.

Occasionally there are guests to occupy one of the many suites for guests, but the vast house is enveloped in an atmosphere of ghostly silence and solitude, and as you walk through the corridors your footfalls have a gostly ring, producing eerie echoes. Many of the rooms have not been lived in for years, they are opened occasionally only to be dusted and then locked again

*

Only Ghosts Live Here!

The name and address of this house do not matter. It does not matter if the one that I saw belongs to a Wadia or a Petit or a Jinnah or a Nizam or a Gaekwad or a Scindia or a Birla or a Dalmia or a Tata. Because along Ridge Road, Mount Pleasant Road, Harkness Road, Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road, even on the Worli seaface, there are any number of such houses and mansions and places, belonging to Princes or Plutocrats. And they are all lying empty—or nearly empty. They are all inhabited by ghosts!

I think it will not be an exaggeration to say that a hundred thousand people can be accommodated in these monuments of empty splendour.

And yet in Bombay city, several hundred thousands have nowhere to live and must sleep on the pavements; thousands are forced to part with hard-earned or borrowed-on-interest money to pay the fabulous 'pugree' amounts without which one cannot secure a roof over one's head; thousands of young bachelors are not getting married because they cannot get even a single room for man and wife: not to speak of tens of thousands huddled in refugee camps.

In London, during the war, when the housing crisis was acute, even the major portion of Buckingham Palace was commandeered to accommodate the surplus, homeless population. The country houses of the aristocracy were similarly requisitioned—a noble Lord sometimes found his ancestral homestead crowded with working class women and children evacuated from their bombed homes in London.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, does not live in a palace but in an ordinary house just sufficient for himself and a few official guests. And yet he has set an example by giving part of the accommodation to a refugee family.

It will be too much to expect a similar humanitarian outlook on the part of these princes and plutocrats But the Provincial Government and the newly elected Corporation can certainly tighten a screw or two to get the desired results Let the Socialists press this issue as a test of the Congress majority's professions and practices!

*

Et Tu, J. P.

Talking about Socialists, there is much in the recent speeches and statements of Jaiprakash Narain to enthuse and inspire a progressive. His straightforward challenge to the communalists and the capitalists to 'Quit the Cabinet" will be hailed by many even outside his party. But recently he has made some statements which are, to say the least, enigmatic, if not downright shocking

There is for instance, his suggestion that three spiritualists give a lead to the country in the matter of combating fanaticism and violence. Then there is the following passage in one of his latest pronouncements

> "It is wrong to ask the Muslims of India to go away from India By asking them to go we would be creating a solid block of ten-crore Muslims with one ideal instead of the existing three blocs dividing them in widely distributed areas Once they are consolidated they will ask for more space and no international tribunal will be able to say no to them....."

Is this a valid argument for a Socialist to bring forward? Are Muslims to be allowed to stay in India by right and on principle of a secular State or only because of opportunitic and strategic reasons—because otherwise Pakistan would become too strong!

What ARE you talking about, J.P.?

In any case we should like to hear on this issue from the Socialist Party convention to meet soon in Nasik. There are occasions when a party should pull up its party leaders.

*

Violence Unlimited

The contagion of violence is spreading in Indian politics at an alarming pace. And leaders of all parties should pause and consider the gruesome facts and the still more horrible developments likely in the future. if no developments action is taken by ALL PARTIES to check the violent tendencies of their followers. For the deplorable fact is that there is not a single party whose followers, on one occasion or another, have not been guilty of committing violence. Like an evil boomerang violence is overtaking them all, one after another.

Very little has appeared in the press (in English, at any rate) about the frightful atrocities perpetrated in the interior of Mahrashtra on innocent Brahmins. The accidental fact of birth that the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi was a Brahmin was seized upon by anti-Brahmin communalists, and the life and property of many innocent Brahmins (some of them staunch Congressmen) was subjected to murder, stabbing, arson and loot. Whoever regards it as a reasonable or pardonable fit of mass anger provoked by the dastardly and fatal attack on Gandhiji is a traitor to Gandhiji and his ideals. If the death of the world's most civilised and most non-violent man did not teach us civilized and non-violent ways, nothing ever will!

Violence was manifest in the local elections, too. Several Socialist meetings were sought to be broken up and disrupted by violent attacks. A Communist worker was actually stabbed to death by goondas among his party's political opponents.

And now the most horrible crime is reported from Calcutta. The sequence of events is significant.

The South East Asia Youth Conference was inaugurated on the 19th February by the Mayor of Calcutta. Greetings came to the conference from Premier Nehru and others. The general tone of the conference (and the complexion of the delegations) was leftist, and strongly ANTI-IMPERIALIST. The Indian delegation consisted of Communists, Socialists, Congressites and others. The first resolution passed by the conference paid homage to the memory of Gandhiji.

Though details were not published, it appears that towards the end of the session there were differences among the Indian delegates and some of them withdrew, charging the conference to be a "Communist-sponsored" affair.

On 26th February, at a mass rally of the delegations on the Maidan what were described as "two crackers" exploded just as the leader of the Soviet delegation rose to address the rally.

On 27th February, while a reception was being given by the People's Theatre to the delegates of the conference, a gang of twenty, some of whom had melodramatically covered their faces with black handkerchiefs, entered the premises just as the foreign delegates were assembling and threw two bombs. Gunmen holding sten guns and revolvers rushed in, firing at random. Six persons were seriously injured including my friend and esteemed colleague Niranjan Sen, the mild and meek and most harmless General Secretary of the Indian People's Theatre Association. AND ONE PERSON WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT—Sushil Mukerjee, also a member of the People's Theatre!

Arabindo Bose, described in the press despatch as "President of one of the two All-India Students Congress", and his brother Ranjit Bose, both nephews of Netaji Subhas Bose, have been arrested in this connection. Ranjit Bose had already been convicted for possessing illegal arms.

A stringent police enquiry is no doubt called for and the evildoers, whoever they might be, should be punished.

But more than that, a political and psychological enquiry is needed to investigate into the causes of such outburst of fanatical, insane violence.

Or is India to be converted into a vast Chicago, and the politics of the country to be carried on through gangsters and desperados?

*

Ambassadors Of Ill Will

KINGPIN FAKER, "DOCTOR" GHADIALI, OF NEW ERSEY, BY WAY OF INDIA, SOLD A JUKE-BOXY "MIRACLE" MACHINE TO FANATICAL FOLLOWERS UNTIL GOVERNMENT INTERVENED. IT "CURED" ALMOST EVERYTHING.

This is the letter-press under the picture (reproduced on this page) which appears in an article on Medical Frauds in "Saturday Evening Post," the well-known American weekly.

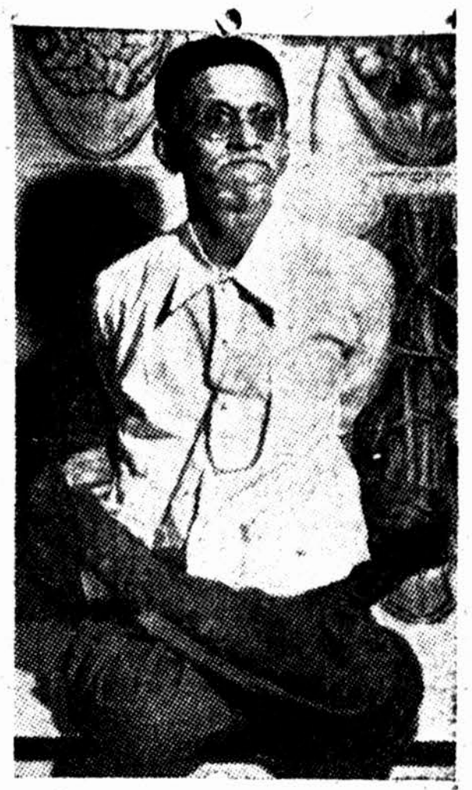
Some of us will remember "Doctor" Ghadiali, who paid a brief visit to his homeland, India some ten years ago and got a good deal of publicity in the local press as the inventor of "Spectro-chrome", a "scientific" device for curing all ills that man is heir to.

Evidently there are any number of such "quacks" among hundred per cent Americans, peddling bogus cure-alls to a gullible public. But, BECAUSE GHADIALI IS AN INDIAN, he has got most of the dubious publicity.

Many another son of India has had to resort to dubious means of living to be able to maintain himself in America. There are all kinds of bogus swamis, spiritualists, messiahs, astrologers, astronomers, etc—specially on the sunny West Coast.

Among the emigrants who go abroad, India sends two kinds of unofficial ambassadors — the ambassadors of good will (like Syud Husain, J J. Singh, etc) and the ambassadors of ill will. Unfortunately the latter get more publicity in the sensation — seeking fundamentally an anti-Oriental press of U.S.A. than the former.

I think there is a case for greater vigilance on the part of India in granting passports to this kind of people who go abroad. It may even be desirable to demand their return to India. Let us send only healthy



"Doctor" Ghadiali

specimens for export, if we are to maintain our reputation in the world.

New Perspective

Whether one calls oneself a Communist or a Socialist or does not call onself anything, though believing in the principles and ultimate purposes of socialism, one cannot deny the undoubted historic influence of Marxism on human thought. And, more than thought, on the course of collective action for the realization of a better world.

Unfortunately, in the din and confusion of ideological hair-splitting, inter-party conflicts and opportunistic slogan-shouting indulged in by all the leftist parties, the basic principles of Marxism are apt to be ignored. Like different sects of a religion each leftist party seeks to present and interpret Marx to suit its own prejudices and immediate political "line." Thus we have the strange spectacle on one occasion of Communists abetting the reactionary Pakistan campaign of the Muslim League, and on another, of a Socialist like Jayaprakash calling for a "spiritual" lead from saints and sadhus and rishis and swamis!

In such an atmosphere there was a distinct need for a non-party Socialist journal which would present and discuss international and national issues in the light of Marxism, but uninfluenced by partisan prejudices. "New Perspective" (edited by Chhelshankar D. Vyas and published from 12-14 Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay) admirably vlls this need. In the pages of the two issues which have so far been published, almost all left groups are represented, and a reasonable balance has been maintained. Theoretical subjects like "Individual and Society" and "What is Liberty?" as well as vital political issues like "Role of Muslim League in Indian Politics" and "Sinister Move to Disrupt Workers' Struggles" are discussed. While the journal tows neither the Communist nor the Socialist party line, it has a Marxist approach and is devoted to the broad interests of the working class.

"New Perspective", being an open forum for all leftists and Marxists, may well prove to be a corner-stone of Left Unity. As such it deserves to be read by every one who is tired of the conservative political and economic approach, and seeks the solution of social problems in the light of Marxist philosophy.

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Patter

A LOST ART

By Asude

This is not a "funny" skit, nor is it meant for vegetarians. This is an Anthology—bits from a collection ranging over forty years. It is an anthology of Trenchermanship. The word is mine. Others call it by the rude name of Gluttony. It is all about the Lost Art of Filling the Inner Man.

It started when I was in my 'teens, and a friend of the family remarked that I was probably eating more than was good for me. I did not like that, and began to study history. That is, history of others who might know a thing or two about good eating. And I made most illuminating discoveries.

I found, for instance, that the Roman Emperor Vitellius spent £3.000 upon each "simple" meal. His kitchen gardens were sprinkled daily with vintage wines to give his salad the requisite flavour. Think of that. And today, even in a French restaurant, the chef wories over a dash of sherry on his best soup.

This man, Vitellius,—I wonder how his parents anticipated events when naming him,—employed a special fleet and thousands of runners to procure for him the rare delicacies of foreign lands. His appetite was so capacious that he would dine at eight different houses without missing a single course at any of them.

The only other classical figure that could match Vitellius was that Roman epicure, Apicius, who spent £ 1,500,000 during his lifetime to satisfy his palate. But mark the end of the man. When his fortune had dwindled to a mere £50,000, he killed himself for fear of dying of hunger. I think I could easily imagine his doing it.

Then take Emperor Claudius. This man did things for satisfying his appetite which would bring in a riot in our times. Out on his daily walks round the town, he would be lured by the odours of cooking into the kitchens of poor people where he devoured whole pots of food meant for the whole family. He would dash into a temple and seize the sacrificial grilled sheep which he would consume on the spot,—wholesale.

In Rome, during the classical era, new dishes could be patented by their inventors who, for a period of one year, received royalties on them every time they were served. And believe it or not,—the Roman Senate protected these culinary artists by maintaining a special C.I.D. to keep close watch in kitchens and dining halls.

There are some folks in our country who find South Indian dishes a trifle too strong for them. I think, they might take a leaf out of the old Athenian's book. In Athens they used a metal covering to protect the tongue when the capsicum was poured into the curry not so wisely but only too well. My history-book told me that this helped the gluttons to eat much faster at banquets and thus receive second helpings before their neighbours.

Coming down to more recent times and commoner folks, an outstanding case which I recall was that of Nicholas Wood of Harrison, Kent, who flourished in the 17th century. This man could eat as much as thirty of his fellows. There is evidence on record of his having eaten at a single meal, 44 rabbits, 18 yards of black pudding, 30 pounds of cherries, a whole hog, and a bushel of plums.

That probably makes you stir. But that is not where the record stops. It goes on to say that after this light repast, he went home and had his regular supper of two quarts of milk, two quarters of porridge, six loaves of bread, one pound of butter, and several pounds of cheese. The historian winds up the chronicle by mentioning that he "spent all his money on food and died a poor man."

When I had absorbed all this information, I felt lighter in my conscience. What is a chicken or two, or a couple of pounds of mutton to epic feats of that kind?

remember, about ten years ago, a large American factory organised at Boston a competition with a prize of 10,000 dollars for the person who could eat a five-course dinner in the shortest time. Of the 74 competitors, more than 50 gave up after the second course which consisted of fish with many fine bones.

Beating his nearest competitor by 2 minutes, one Mr. Al Brown won the contest in 2 minutes 36 seconds. And this is how he did it. He ate the hors-d'oeuvre snails with shell and all, the fish complete with the bones, and the ice-cream with the paper bags. There was a howl of protest amongst the rivals because Brown happened to be a professional sword-swallower at fairs. But the judges overruled the objection.

And now, I come to rats. Again I have to warn you, I am NOT trying to be humorous. It is all from records. At a public dinner given a few years ago, attended by several Cabinet Ministers, the main dish was rats. The purpose of this dinner was to advertise roast rats as a national dish. But the rats were not your common-or-garden, or shall we say, common-or-kitchen rats.

These rats had been imported from Formosa where they were fed exclusively on sugar cane which gave them a "fine, sweet flavour." On the island of Martinique, the inhabitants consider their rats, which are nearly four times the size of ours, as great delicacies. In olden times, this country, India, shipped thousands of rats, salted, and packed in cases, to China.

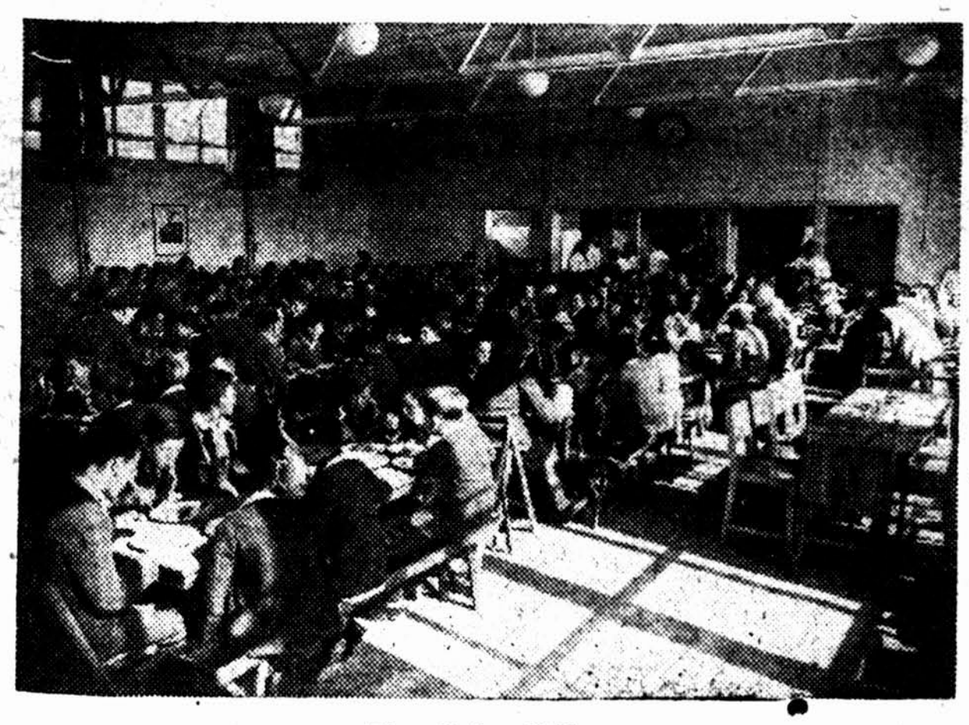
And then there is, of course, the case of the Calcutta Editor whose mysterious absences at the mailing hour remained a dark secret for years till his chauffeur gave him away,—on being dismissed. It came out that it was to no gilded hall of music and wine that the errant editor hied in the dark of the night. He went to a small, very small eating-place in the southern end of Calcutta and filled himself with viands which were not permitted in his own house. The Editor is still there, but I don't know if the restaurant stands. The name blazoned on its front used to be: "The Gluttons' Inn."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Free Secondary Education In Britain

Two Views Of The Bourne School

(Story and more photos on next page)



The dining hall.

A well-lit class room with illuminated blackboard and modern lighting.

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Free Secondary Education In Britain

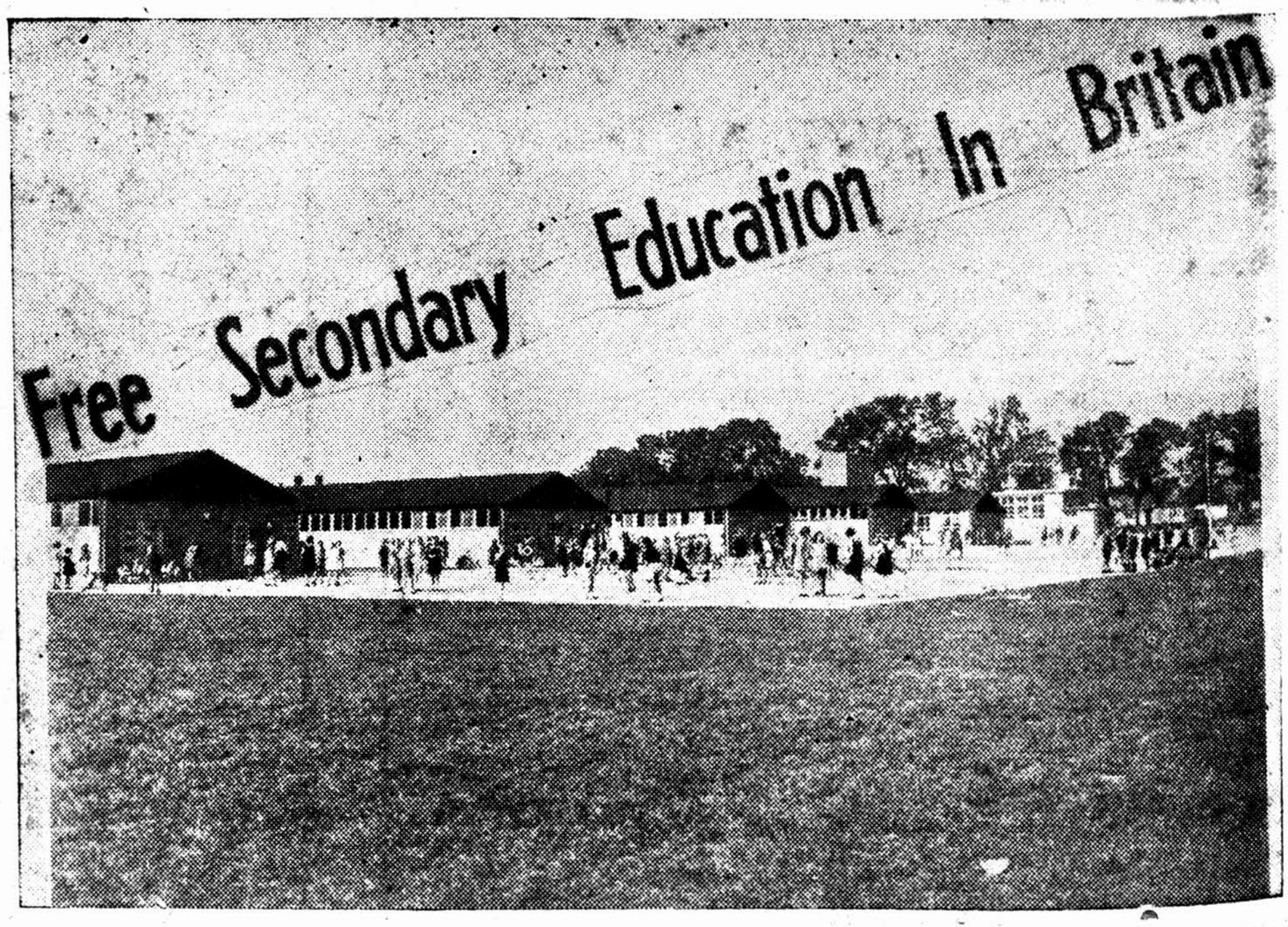
Britain is a great laboratory in which social services are constantly being brought into line with the life of an industrial democracy while still respecting tradition and freedom. Typical of recent advances is the plan to provide free secondary education for all children.

For centuries secondary education had been confined to fee-paying Grammar Schools giving academic and professional education. Now the aim is for all children to change over to secondary education at 11 years old.

Many of the schools under this new plan already exist as county and central schools. Others are being built with laboratories and workshops as well as class-rooms. One such school is the new Bourne Secondary School in Ruislip, Middlesex, where these pictures were taken.

The Bourne Secondary School is the second permanent school to be completed since the end of the war, and although it was built in seven months, mainly of war surplus materials, it is one of the most modern schools in the country. The cost of the building was £100,000 and it is estimated that a temporary school would have cost almost as much.

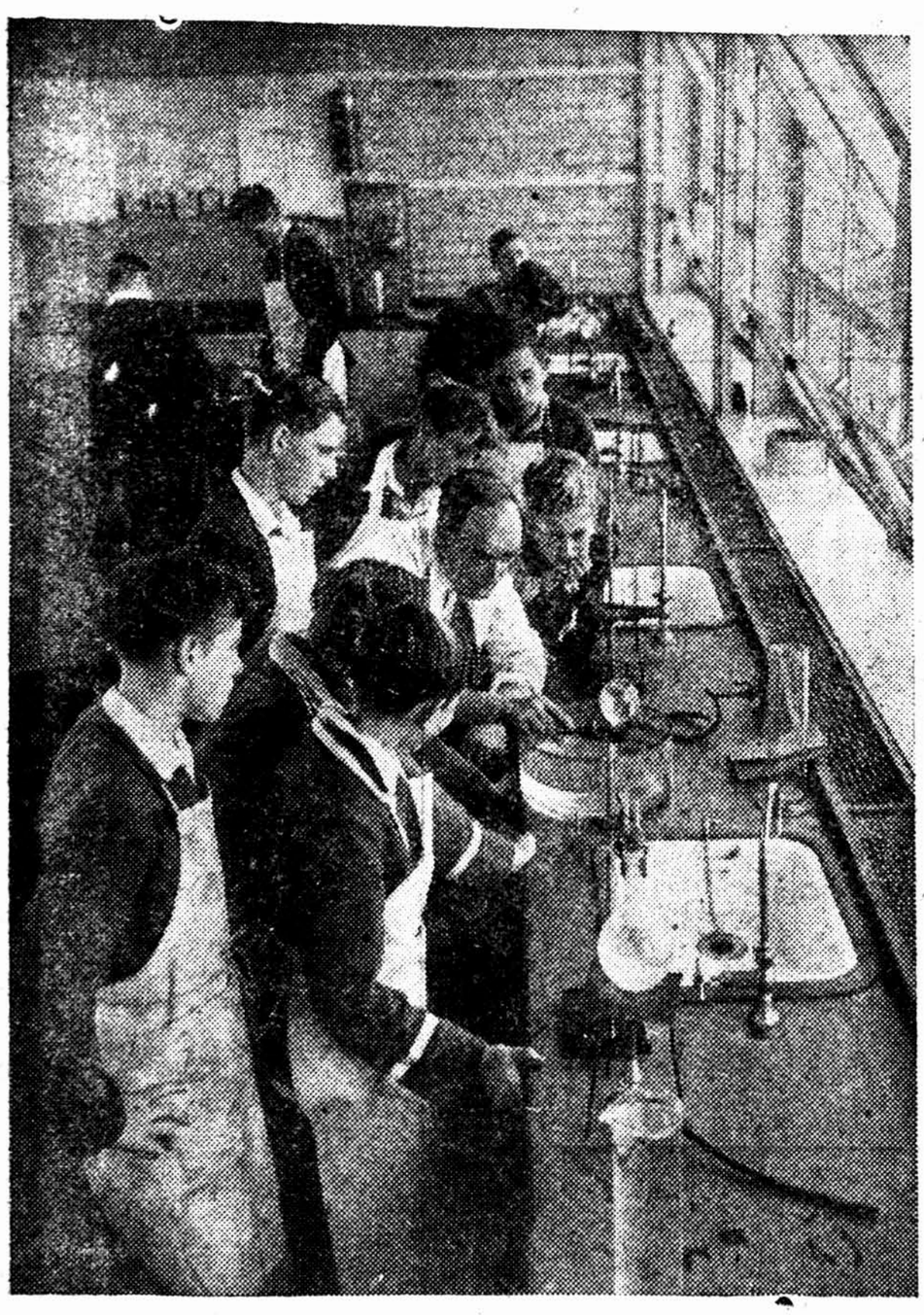
The class rooms all have light walls fluorescent lighting, lighted blackboards and windows on each side. Every window opens and is fitted with a sun blind. Ceilings are insulated from noise and heat and floors are of a parquet made from ammunition boxes and telephone pole arms. The cloakrooms are fitted with heated pipes below the clothrails, which have fixed coat hangers, and for clothes that are very wet there are special drying rooms.



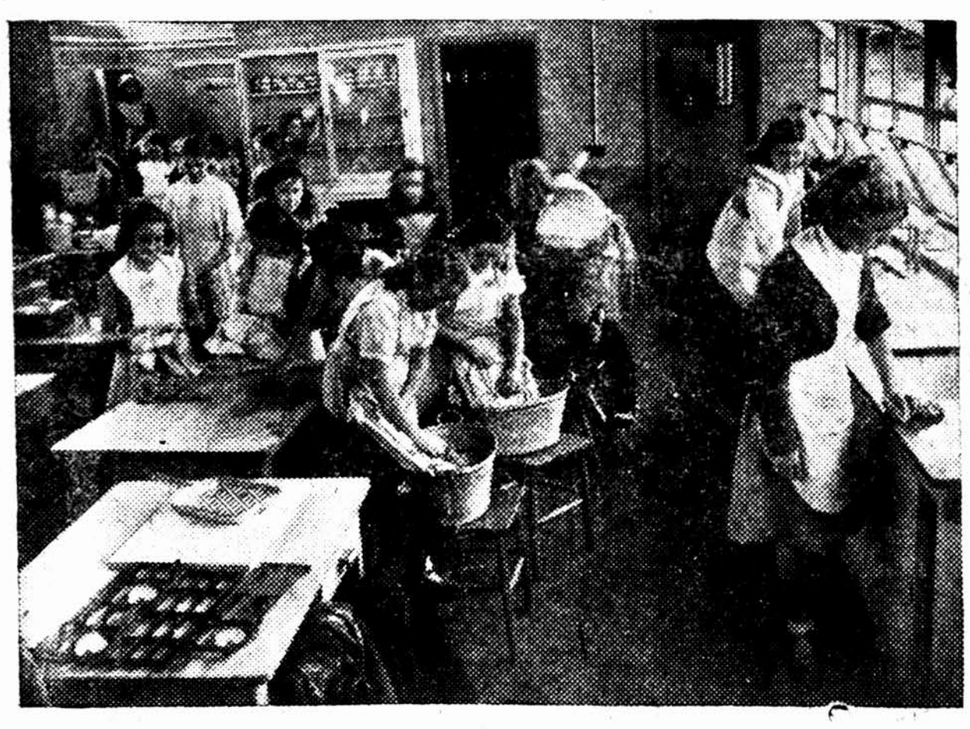
The school and gardens are set in four acres of land. In the centre of the garden is an ornamental pond, with newts, fish and frogs, so that it can be used for biology lessons. The surrounding 14 acre are to be made into playing fields.

The playground and single story classrooms of the Bourne Secondary School.

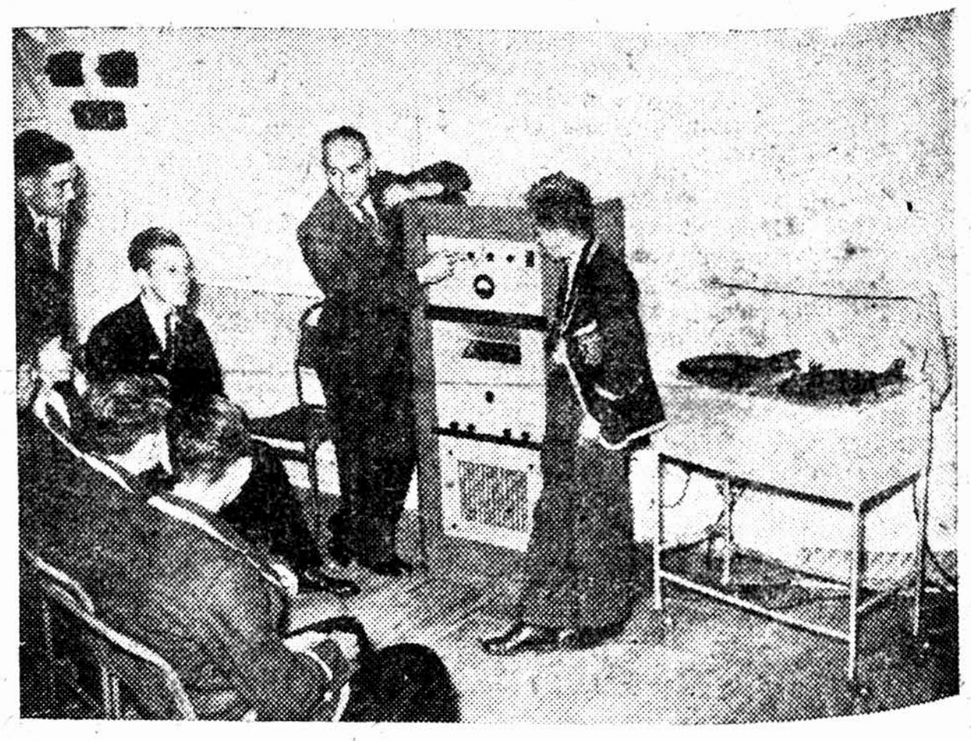
(More pictures overleaf)



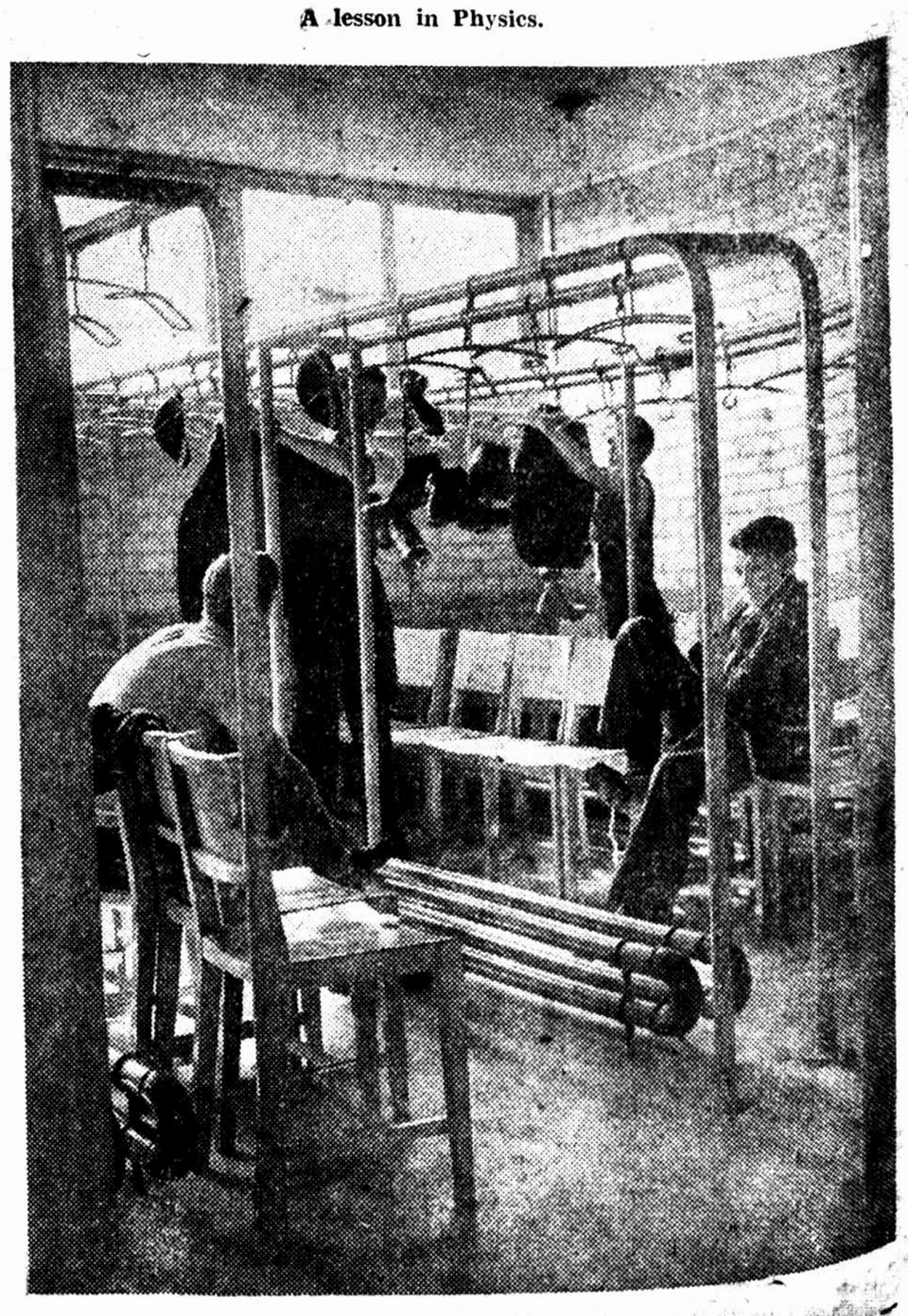
Science Class showing the modern taps, sinks and fittings.



Domestic Science Class.



A lesson in Physics.



A special drying room in the school.

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